The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3108. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1861. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT TO GEN. FREMONT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The following letter, from President LINCOLN to Major-Gen. FREMONT, was transmitted to the latter the 12th inst.:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1861.

Major-Gen. John C. Fremont:

SIR: Yours of the 8th, in answer to mine of 2d inst., was just received. Assuming that you upon the ground could better judge of the necessities of your position, than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of Aug. 30, I perceived no general objection to it; the particular objectionable clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property, and the liberation of slaves, appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress, passed the 6th of last August upon the same subjects, and hence I wrote you expressing my wish that that clause should be modified accordingly. Your answer just received, expresses the preference on your part that I should make an open order for the modification, which I very cheerfully do. It is therefore ordered that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held and construed as to conform with and not to transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes, approved Aug. 6, 1861," and that said act be published at length with this order. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

There was nothing unusual over the river to-day, and all is quiet, notwithstanding the predictions of the sensation papers. The rebels who moved in force from Fairfax Court-house fell back again, after burning a few houses, and doing a little extra foraging. It is presumed that the movement was a counterpart of that made by the Union troops on Wednesday last. Certain it is, that the rebels to-day manifest no more purpose to attack our lines than they did two weeks ago.

GEN. FREMONT.

The letter commanding Gen. FREMONT to modify his proclamation relating to the emancipation of Slaves, is published here to-day, by order of the President. It is rightly construed here to be an abandonment of the whole question. It may be right, but it would seem as if it was condemning the friends of the Union to fight against frightful odds; making them fight, too, for a shadow without substance.

A CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

Rev. F. W. WALKER, the correspondent of the *Express*, is said to be in a dying condition. He was out on a scouting expedition with a part of Gen. SICKLES' command, and was stabbed by a rebel whom they had captured, and who was left in charge of WALKER.

ACCIDENTS TO STEAMERS.

The steamer *Flag*, which lost her bowsprit by coming in collision with the *Susquehanna*, arrived at the Navy-yard this morning, where she will be repaired. The steamer *Tigress*, I learn, was sunk in deep water, and the locality even is not known. Her smoke-stacks and pilot-house were carried away by the collision.

MORE SEAMAN ARRIVED.

The *Belvidere* arrived from New-York this afternoon with two hundred and fifty seaman, who were transferred at once to the *Pensacola*. She reports all quiet on the Potomac.

ATTACK EXPECTED AT NEWPORT'S NEWS.

At Newport's News, an attack was expected last evening, from land and water. The rebel steamer *Yorktown* had steamed down in sight of our works, and the *Richmond* was in close proximity to her. The *Cumberland* went up to Newport's News to assist in the defence if an attack should be made.

THE CASE OF CAPT. DOVE.

Capt. DOVE, of the *Pocahontas*, is still in custody. It is probable that his only offence was allowing his gallantry to get the better of his patriotism. A widow named ADAMS, whose house he visited on the Maryland shore, was arrested two days since, at her residence. Another lady, two men and a boy, who were in her house, were taken into custody at the same time, and the whole party are now confined at the Navy-yard. The prisoners all profess to be loyal.

AFFAIRS AT MATHIAS POINT.

The *Pusey* arrived from Mathias Point to-day. Her officers report that a new battery has been erected on the Virginia side, about five miles below Aquia Creek. Signal lights were observed last night along the shore. It is believed by some that the rebels design attacking the *Pensacola* when she shall pass down the river, from their works on the Virginia shore.

PENSION GRANTED.

PETER H. RICE, of the First Kansas Volunteers, who lost his arm at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, has been granted a pension of $8 per month.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

FRANCIS A. WALKER, Fifteenth Massachusetts, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in Gen. COUCHE'S staff, with the rank of captain.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph wires were extended to-day from the War Department to Gen. MCCLELLAN'S residence. This places him in telegraphic communication with all the brigades around the City.

FIRING UPON THE PICKETS.

During several days past, our pickets stationed in the vicinity of Ball's Cross Roads have suffered much from shots fired by concealed rebels, and who seemed to be fully informed of the situation of our men. The belief prevailed in our camps that this information was furnished by a family named MINER, whose house was situated near our outposts. Yesterday evening, when BASIL HALL'S and half a dozen other houses in the vicinity were burned by the rebels, MINER'S was spared. This morning MINER, his wife, mother, three daughters and six negroes, were arrested by our troops and brought to the city. MINER professed the utmost loyalty, denying the allegations, and announcing his willingness to take the oath of allegiance. This was administered, and he was released upon his parole that he would not attempt to leave Washington without permission. A Methodist minister named COX, who was arrested at MINER'S house, objected to taking the oath, and he was committed to jail.

MORE SECESSIONISTS ARRESTED.

A company from each of Gen. SICKLES' five regiments, in Maryland, under command of Lieut.-Col. POTTER, of the Second Regiment, have succeeded in arresting seven Secessionists, among whom was Capt. STEWART, who had raised a regiment of rebel cavalry, obtaining possession of the roll of the company; a man named MARIOTT, who has been one of the parties who have kept the communication between the rebels of Maryland with those of Virginia; two of his employes, and others. They got also a quantity of arms and ammunition.

DISCOURTESY TO THE FRENCH LEGATION.

During the absence of the Secretary of State, Mr. DE GOUFFROY, First Secretary of the French Legation, politely applied to the Chief Clerk, Mr. HUNTER, for a permission to put a vessel from the French Squadron into the New-York Navy-yard for repairs. Mr. HUNTER took upon himself to refuse what we are sure our Government would have cheerfully permitted.

THE INTENDED RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF JOINVILLE.

It was the English Legation who suggested the attempted noisy reception of the Prince of Joinville.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 14.

The advance of a large reconnoitering force of the Confederate troops in the neighborhood of Ball's Cross-Roads, and the destruction of property of known Union men were renewed this morning. They drove in our pickets to within half a mile of the Roads, so as to get possession of a house occupied by a colored man named LEBU BENNETT, which they burned to the ground. BENNETT and his wife were captured two weeks ago and taken South. The names of those who have suffered by the torch of the enemy are BASIL HALL, whose house is located a mile and a quarter to the right of the Cross-Roads. Everything perishable belonging to him was destroyed, excepting six cows, which our troops succeeded in bringing away this morning. Mr. HALL'S loss is $6,000. This house has been alternately occupied by the Confederate pickets and our own. Mr. HALL says that he had previously suffered very much from the destruction of his furniture by the DeKalb Regiment of New-York, for which he has made out a bill of damages against the Government. Messrs. WHIPPLE and THOMAS and SAMUEL BURCH also suffered by the fire, the conflagration being extended to all known Union men. The dwelling of Hon. C. H. UPTON is spared. The Confederates occupy it, and have a large force in that vicinity.

The position of affairs at Munson's Hill remains unchanged. No large force is visible from this side of the intrenchments.

In a skirmish last night near Ball's Cross Roads, it is feared a Lieutenant in the Third Vermont Regiment, and three privates in the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment were taken prisoners, as they are missing.

From a prominent position on the Virginia side of the river to-day a dense volume of smoke was seen ascending in the direction of Fairfax Court House, the Confederates evidently burning the woods in that direction around their fortifications.

Nearly all the regiments in the neighborhood of Arlington Heights and the Chain Bridge were out under arms during all last night.

The artillery practice is daily continued at the forts.

The Lincoln Cavalry, composed of two companies from Pennsylvania, one from Michigan, and nine from New-York, is now thoroughly organized, the field and staff officers having been sworn in, as follows: Col. MCREYNOLDS, Lieut.-Col. Von Schikfuss, formerly of the Prussian Army; Majors, C. H. Ogle, late of the regular Army of Dragoons; A. Waldums, who raised two companies in New-York, and Auguste Howard, formerly of the Prussian Army; Adjutant Ballersby, of New-York; Quartermaster, O. H. Bailey, formerly of the Michigan, and Chaplain Raleigh, latterly of Newark, New-Jersey, and an old and intimate friend of Col. MCREYNOLDS.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

VESSELS CAPTURED AT HATTERAS INLET.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Sept. 13.
Via BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* returned from Hatteras Inlet this morning.

The *Susquehanna* and *Pawnee* still remained there. The former had sustained but little injury in the collision with the gun-boat *Flag*. The *Spaulding* brought the remnant of Col. WEBER'S regiment and nearly 1,000 stand of arms, which were captured from the Confederates, and a half dozen prisoners taken from the prizes made at Hatteras Inlet.

Four vessels had run into the Inlet with English colors flying, under the supposition that that place still belonged to the Confederates, the National flag having been temporarily hauled down. Pilots were offered the vessel, and every facility for getting in. They did not discover their mistake until too late. Two of the vessels, the *Susan Jane* and *Harriet Ryan*, were from the British Provinces, and had valuable cargoes, consisting of molasses, shoes and clothing.

Our troops at the Inlet have mounted all the guns, and rendered those effective which had been spiked by the Confederates before their surrender.

No intelligence of importance had been received from the Sound or from the main land.

Gen. REYNOLDS had arrived at Old Point, and will proceed to-morrow by the *S. R. Spaulding* to assume command at Hatteras Inlet.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM COM. ROWAN.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The following dispatches have been received at the Navy Department:

UNITED STATES STEAMER PAWNEE,
HATTERAS INLET, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

SIR: I have to state, for the information of the Department, that I have taken a valuable prize this morning, now called the *Susan Jane*, of Nevis, W. I. This schooner was called the *Charles McCees* when she cleared at Newbern, N. C., two days before the blockade went into effect on this coast. She took a cargo of spirits of turpentine to the West Indies, and at Nevis Island obtained an English register, but without a bill of sale or indorsement of any kind on the part of the master or agent, and without any other paper required under English law. She sailed from Nevis to Halifax, N. S., and there took on board an assorted cargo, consisting of blankets, cloth, iron, steel, brogans, axes, etc., all of which were purchased in New-York and Boston, as is shown by the bills of lading from different leading houses in those cities. I send the prize to Philadelphia or New-York, at the discretion of the prize-master, Lieut. CROSBY, so he may be authorized to enter the port most accessible at this stormy period of the year. I send all the papers found on board the prize, in charge of Lieut. CROSBY, to be handed to the proper Admiralty officer; also Capt. IRELAND and four of the crew. I shall detain for the present two passengers believed to be supercargoes, and also the mate. When his duty is completed, I have to request that Lieut. CROSBY may be permitted to return to his important duties at this place as post captain, under the orders of Gen. WOOL. I send Lieut. CROSBY on board the prize, because he is an important witness of what occurred after we boarded the schooner. This vessel, like the three already captured stood in under the belief that the forts were still in the hands of the enemy. The *Pawnee* showing no colors was taken for an English cruiser, and the vessels were not boarded until they were inside the bar. We are beginning to see signs of the enemy on the southwestern side of the entrance, where, it is believed, a picket guard is stationed to watch our movements. I inclose a letter found among the papers of the so-called *Susan Jane*, which may give the Department some idea of the policy pursued in Nova Scotia.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. C. ROWAN,

To GIDEON WELLES, Commander U. S. N.
Secretary of the Navy.

The list of vessels captured at Hatteras Inlet, is as follows: Schooners, *Susan Jane*, *Ocean Wave*, *Harrie Wyan*, and *Mary Ware*.

NATIONAL PRISONERS SENT TO CASTLE PINCKNEY.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 11th, says one hundred and fifty-six Yankee prisoners, selected chiefly from among those members of the New-York, Massachusetts and Michigan regiments who had evinced the most insolent and insubordinate disposition, were yesterday afternoon dispatched by railroad to Castle Pinckney, a small fortification in Charleston harbor, for safe keeping. Included in the number stated above are a number of officers, several of whom are recovering from the effects of the wounds received in the battle of Stone Bridge. The prisoners were marched from the tobacco factories in which they had been confined to the dépôt of the Petersburgh Railroad, in double files, guarded by a detachment of fifty men from the Jeff. Davis Louisiana Battalion, commanded by Lieut. C. W. BROCKETT, of the rebel army, who are to accompany them all the distance to Charleston. Twenty-five men of the detachment detailed from the Madison (La.) Infantry, marched ahead of the prisoners, the rear being brought up by twenty-five men of the Natchez (Miss.) Rifles. The party embarked in three cars specially provided for their accommodation, each car being guarded by fifteen Southern soldiers, very fully armed. The Yankees generally seemed quite despondent at their change of location, but few of their number venturing to cheat their depression with a smile. They were followed to the dépôt by a very large crowd, who, nevertheless, entirely refrained from the utterance of any remark which would wound the feelings of the prisoners. Eight of the eleven Yankee mercenaries who escaped from the tobacco factories in this city on Friday night have been arrested and brought back. The three remaining fugitives, Capt. HURD, and Lieuts. MURPHY and RAINOR, can scarcely escape the vigilant pursuit which has been put upon their track.

EXTRAVAGANT RUMORS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The streets have been full of extravagant rumors all day, put afloat by the Secessionists to keep their spirits up. Of course there is no truth in them.

There are rumors this evening of additional arrests, but in the absence of reliable information we forbear to give the names of the parties.

TREASON IN FREEDOM, MAINE.

AUGUSTA, ME., Saturday, Sept. 14.

There is abundant evidence to convict ROBERT ELLIOTT, of Freedom, Me., of treason. One of ELLIOT'S brothers gave out that Col. SMART would be lynched if he went to Freedom, but, notwithstanding, he went there with three friends on Friday night, and during the night obtained full evidence against ELLIOT, without molestation from his rebel military company.

THE NATIONAL LOAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The National Loan subscription to-day nearly amounts to $200,000.

ANOTHER GUN-BOAT.

The steamship *Potomac*, of CROMWELL'S Line proceeded, Saturday morning, to the Brooklyn Navy yard.

PRISONERS AT FORT DELAWARE.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Nearly thirty new prisoners have reached Fort Delaware from Baltimore. The last installment, it is understood, comprised twenty-one men, who were arrested near Baltimore, while attempting to proceed South with the view of joining the Confederate Army. The following are their names: Michael J. Grady, Robert J. Ramsey, Thomas Shields, Wm. McKewen, Benjamin F. McAnley, George Thompson, John Wilkins, William Ellis, James Harker, Patrick Croghan, James Campbell, David H. Luchesi, Alex. O'Conner, Vrederick Solenback, Patrick Conney, George H. Appleton, David Summers, John H. Boulden, George Summers, George Gosnell, and Robert G. Ware.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

GEN. HARDEE THREATENING IRONTON.

IRONTON, MO., Friday, Sept. 13.

A reliable Union man just arrived from Greenville, reports that Gen. HARDEE has returned to that place with 800 men, and threatens to march on this point immediately.

GEN. PRICE APPROACHING LEXINGTON.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Sept. 13.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following intelligence:

A messenger from Col. MULLIGAN'S, at Lexington, reports that Gen. PRICE'S advance guard reached Warrensburgh Tuesday, and Gen. JACKSON made them a speech.

Gen. PRICE claims to have 16,000 men, and his main body is approaching Lexington.

This messenger brings an official account of a skirmish between the rebel's and Gen. LANE'S forces, dated Fort Bledsoe, near Fort Scott, Sept. 12, the substance of which is as follows:

"Immediately after leaving Springfield, he dispatched Gen. RAINS to clear the counties bordering on Kansas of the marauding bands which have been devastating that section of the country; that he himself advanced to Gen. RAINS' assistance, and their combined force encountered at Big Dry Wood Creek the forces under Gens. LANE, MONTGOMERY and JENNISON, and after a brisk skirmish of an hour and a quarter the National troops retreated and were pursued by his forces about three miles. He states his loss at three killed and twenty-seven wounded, and says that they buried three of Gen. LANE'S men. He concludes by saying that the enemy have continued to retreat northward from Fort Scott, which post they have abandoned, and adds: This relieves me of the necessity of pursuing them into Kansas, the soil of which I am unwilling to invade, unless her citizens shall provoke me to do so by committing renewed outrages on the people of this State, and in that event I shall not only cross the border, but will lay waste their arms, and utterly destroy the cities and towns of that State."

This correspondent adds:

"While this shows that there has been some skirmishing on the borders, it does not prove that the rebels have gained any advantage, but on the contrary it would appear that they have found a force too strong for them, and given up their plan of advancing into Kansas, and turned upon the weaker force at Lexington. Their design now is evidently first to take Lexington, and then bring Gov. JACKSON here."

THE REBELS IN NORTHWEST MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Advices from Northwest Missouri state that since the withdrawal of the National troops from St. Joseph, the Secessionists in that region have commenced rising again.

Some two thousand Secessionists are concentrated in Andrew County, under Major POTTER, and about the same number of Unionists, composed of Missourians and Iowians, under Cols. CRANER and EDWARDS, are stationed in the same region. Both sides are preparing for battle and a conflict is shortly expected.

TOM. HAINES, with one thousand men, crossed the Missouri River at Arrow Rock, on Tuesday last, bound for Gen. PRICE'S Army.

Six hundred Secessionists, under Col. HULL, were marching towards Glasgow on Wednesday, to cross the river and join MARTIN GREEN'S force.

The secession camp at Lick Creek, Monroe County, was broken up by the National troops on Sunday last, and it is reported that three hundred rebels were captured.

Another camp, at Spencerburgh, Pike County, was broken up on Monday, and sixteen Secessionists taken prisoners.

THE REBELS AT ST. JOSEPH.

HANNIBAL, MO., Thnrsday, Sept. 12.

The following appears in the *Messenger* of this morning:

"All that we can hear confirms the previous reports that the Secessionists have full possession of St Joseph, and are doing pretty much as they please in that city. It is represented that they have taken the control of municipal affairs, and are preventing the egress and ingress of both the mails and passengers. They have also levied heavy contributions on several stores, taking just what they wanted. The steamer *Omaha* has been seized and appropriated to their purposes, and we learn that an effort was made to send the mail out by hand-cars, but it was intercepted and taken back—hence a complete blockade exists, which accounts for our getting no mail matter. The straight-out Union men have crossed the river to Elwood for safety, and taken the ferry-boat with them. At Iatan and Weston it was said that the Secessionists permitted no one to go into town or out of it without passes. From all we can learn the Union men and their property in St. Joseph and the surrounding towns are completely at the mercy of the rebels, and demand the immediate interposition of the National arms to save them from annihilation."

THE REBELS DEFEATED AT BOONEVILLE.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 14.

A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Jefferson City to-day, says:

"The steamer *Sioux City*, just arrived from above, brings the intelligence that the fight at Booneville yesterday morning terminated in a victory to the Home Guards, under Major EPPSTEIN, who held their intrenchments. The rebels, one thousand strong, were driven back, and were in the neighborhood of Booneville when the *Sioux City* passed there. The Home Guards lost one man killed and four wounded. The rebels lost twelve killed and thirty wounded. Among the rebels killed were Col. BROWN and Capt. BROWN.

A small detachment of National troops on the *Sioux City* had an engagement with MARTIN GREEN'S force at Glasgow, of half an hour's duration, when a battery of three guns opened on the boat, and they retired without loss.

SOME OF THE PERSONAL COMPLAINTS AGAINST GEN. FREMONT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

We fear that the military service in the Western Department is suffering seriously from the extreme exclusiveness of Gen. FREMONT. A few days since the Hon. ISAAC G. WILSON, of Kane County, now Colonel of a regiment, was sent to St. Louis by Gov. YATES, to consult with Gen. F. on important business connected with the efficiency of the Illinois troops. Judge WILSON remained three days making vain efforts to get an audience with Gen. FREMONT, when, learning that it was not unfrequent for persons on equally important errands, to wait a whole week and then fail of getting into the sacred penetralia, he came away without seeing the General.

It appears that Gen. FREMONT has made an unfortunate selection of Private Secretaries, who not only fail to discriminate between business of consequence and business of no consequence, but take the responsibility of excluding everybody. This will not do. Persons who go to the Major-General's head-quarters as messengers from the Governors of States which are furnishing the soldiers of the Western Army, have a right to demand that their business shall be attended to. If Gen. FREMONT'S time is too much occupied to attend to it let us have two Major-Generals. No man with any self-respect will dance around the General's "supes," day after day, like a common tide waiter or office beggar. No man fit to be intrusted with important duties will consent to be thus snubbed, and certainly the service cannot be benefited by a system which excludes the commanding officer from those who are legally cooperating with him.

The instance to which we have alluded is one of a number which have been brought to our notice, and by no means of an exaggerated character, as compared with others. Governors of States, in person, Brigadier Generals, spies returned from secret service, members of Gen. FREMONT'S own staff, deputations from cities in the interior of Missouri, threatened with attack by the rebels, have all been served in the same way, and compelled to leave the city unanswered, after wasting their money in hotel bills, and their patience in fruitless visits to head-quarters. A reform in this department of the General's Staff is loudly demanded. It is not to be supposed that he is unwilling to see those who come on errands of really grave concern. It is necessary that he should have an ante-chamber and an aid, to exercise a careful discretion in deciding who should be admitted and who should not. The discretion does not appear to be lodged in the hands of anybody capable of holding so important a trust.

THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE LATE BATTLE.

MARCH OVER KREITZ'S MOUNTAIN—ENCAMPED ON BIG BIRCH—BIVOUAC—REBEL SCOUT KILLED—ADVANCE—PROSPECTIVE AND SPECULATIVE.

CAMP SMITH, ON BIG BIRCH, NICHOLAS COUNTY, Va., SUNDAY NIGHT, Sept. 9, 1861.

An Army marching from Clarksburgh to Big Birch River experiences some toil and tribulation, but if the weather is fair, the tramp is not serious enough to growl about, provided the men are not harassed unnecessarily. The route is as rugged as the journey of an ambitious man's life, with casual deviations until after you leave Weston, when hills and hollows, glens and gorges, rocks and ruggedness, become the unvarying rule. We encamped on the bluffs above the lifeless village of Sutton, Wednesday, at noon, and received orders to advance at 6 o'clock Saturday morning. The tents were struck promptly, and the column was ready to move, but the General was inspired with a notion to inspect the troops in marching order, the result of which was a delay of six hours, during which period officers from corporal to colonel, and men from cooks to high-privates, received blessings decidedly more sharp than pleasing.

At mid-day the column and its ponderous baggage train twisted themselves around the swelling form of Kreitz's Mountain—a bifurcated elevation, with twin summits, divided by a gorge of profound depth and obscurity. From that time until late at night, we swept steadily onward, with now and then a brief halt, to afford men and beasts opportunity to recruit strength for continued effort. After severe toil, we halted on the southeast bank of Big Birch River, in Nicholas County, nineteen miles from Sutton, and sixteen from Summersville. The march was unnecessarily harassing, owing to bad management of the column. We should have moved with military promptitude at six in the morning, and halted long enough before nightfall to enable the troops to pitch their tents, and give the subsistence train time to come up. As it was mismanaged, the men made the last four or five miles, through darkness over a painful road, wading creeks and splashing through mud, mingled with gravel, and at last plunged into the wet grass, and bivouacked without satisfying their hunger. The train was compelled to halt in the middle of the road, and did not all arrive until nearly noon yesterday.

The march was not interrupted by a solitary incident. We had ample opportunity to admire fine scenery, but we had seen so much of a similar character, that it did not inspire any unusual emotions. It was perhaps a little wilder than any we had noticed, the mountains were somewhat more abrupt, the gorges deeper, the ravines more obscure, the Little Birch more beautiful than any stream we had crossed in Virginia, and the population was more scattered. In the march of nineteen miles we passed hardly an acre of anything approaching level ground, until we descended the "Powell" summit of the mountain, on this side of Little Birch River, when we fell upon an attenuated valley, which was nothing more than a fertile little farm, plowed deep between frowning ridges until it ran out into the mere channel of a creek.

In the morning, two scouting parties had been thrown out in advance, and five or six miles out from our camping ground, the dragoons surprised several rebel scouts and gave chase, but the knaves escaped in the jungle. Pushing onward to these flats, the scouts arrived in time to discover the retreat of fifteen or twenty of the enemy up the sides of Big Birch Mountain. A shot or two was mutually wasted, and the rebels got safely beyond our reach.

Yesterday, the whole surrounding country was reconnoitered by the general and his engineers, and our scouts were thrown out in every direction. During the morning, three shots were fired ineffectually by a gang of bush-whackers, at one of our pickets on the summit of Big Birch. Later in the day, Col. SMITH, of the Thirteenth Ohio, went forward with his regiment, and he is probably at Summerville this morning. One of his scouting parties fell in with a party of rebels, and shots were exchanged, the rebels losing one killed and two captured. It is reported that the enemy are concentrated in large numbers beyond us, but I think they are considerably further in advance than the cowardly inhabitants of the country would have us believe. I do not think there will be a general action much this side of Lewisburgh. It is my impression that the enemy has chosen his position in that vicinity, and will await attack.

I must confess I do not now feel perfectly sanguine concerning the result of this expedition. I believe the rebels are very strong, and I am not satisfied that we are numerous enough to attack them successfully in their chosen positions. By glancing at the map, you will discover that our line of transportation is very long, and we have found the road a hard one for loaded wagons to travel. When we arrive at Summerville, the line will have been extended a distance of 105 miles—equivalent to fully 200, in ordinary countries. It is superfluous to speculate upon the opportunities the rebels will enjoy of cutting off our trains and falling on our rear. Should we succeed in forming a junction with Cox, the aspect of things will be materially improved, inasmuch as our strength will be increased, and the army will be able to draw its subsistence *via* the Charleston route.

Another suggestion. What is the necessity for fighting in this section of Virginia at this season of the year? Six weeks hence both Armies will be compelled, by inclement weather, to fall back upon their respective frontiers for Winter quarters. It is folly to talk of either Army encamping in the mountains. Both would famish or freeze to death. I therefore think that keeping the rebels out of the territory already conquered, would accomplish all that we can do by fighting. A triumphant battle would be valuable to us in the way of prestige, but that's all.

It is hardly necessary to say that the country is utterly unequal to the support of an Army. Nicholas County does not produce surplus enough for a small regiment, and all Western Virginia could not now maintain a brigade. Wherever the Armies have marched forage and produce have been utterly consumed. The people have our money, but they look with horror at the approach of Winter. Their food is all gone, and when snow falls upon the mountains it cannot be conveyed to them. We march again to-day, and will no doubt encamp to-night at Summerville.

WESTERN.

TRYING TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.

From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser, Sept. 13.

A hearing commenced yesterday in the United States District Court on the libels against the schooner *William Arthur*, seized in our harbor some three weeks ago, on a suspicion that she was intended to proceed to some port within the seceded States. GEO. F. TALBOT, U. S. District-Attorney, assisted by THOS. H. TALBOT, Esq., appeared for the Government, and Messrs. SHEPLEY & DANA for the owners of the vessel.

The evidence introduced shows that the vessel, formerly known as the *Sarah Ann Roe*, was sold by the owners to MERRIELEES, and payments made by checks on the Casco Bank. It further appeared that on the 1st of August, MERRIELEES had funds in said bank, derived from drafts drawn by Messrs. J. R. BLOSSOM & Co., a firm said to be doing business at Wilmington, N. C.

AMOS T. GODFREY, the mate of the vessel, testified that he was a resident of Williamsburgh, N. Y.; that he was hired by Capt. MILLER (whose true name is DERRICKSON) to go as mate of the vessel. He came to Portland, and was introduced to MERRIELEES by MILLER; that MILLER paid him $25 advance money, and he subsequently received a like sum from MERRIELEES. His pay was to be $40 per month. MILLER told him that the vessel was to clear from Portland for St. Thomas, but was to go into Wilmington, N. C., discharge cargo, and take a cargo of naval stores for a port in the British Provinces; MERRIELEES also gave him information of like import. He further stated that he knew a firm of BLOSSOM & Co., at Wilmington—they had sheds and storehouses in that city.

Other information was introduced from other witnesses and mercantile men, regarding the fact of the vessel clearing for St. Thomas with half a cargo; and hearing this, the Court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

UNION RALLY AT BRIDGEPORT.

Monster Mass Meeting—Ten Thousand People in a Tent—Speech for the Union by Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson—Another Meeting in the Evening.

Bridgeport (Conn.) was alive with Union enthusiasm yesterday. Not only did the entire city turn out *en masse* in honor of the day, but overwhelming delegations from Fairfield, Stamford, Greenwich, Easton, Stratford, and even many from this State, flocked to swell the demonstration, and listen to the patriotic speeches of the patriots DICKINSON and MEAGHER. One meeting would not suffice to quench the popular fire of enthusiasm. So two gatherings were made, one in the morning, and the other in the evening. The Committee of Arrangements—prominent among whom was the omnipresent showman, BARNUM—had planned to make the occasion known far and wide, and their efforts were crowned with success. The city was fairly overrun with the almost countless vehicles that brought participants to the meeting, while the railway station was crowded from morning far into the night. Fairest of all the fair sights of the day, was the exhibition of Connecticut's fair daughters. Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these, with hearts beaming with patriotic smiles, they adorned the vehicles in the procession, or flocked to the vantage-ground of houses, or helped to pack the mammoth tent in which the orators of the day and evening held forth. Their presence lent an animation and beauty to the scene rarely to be found on similar occasions, and presenting a striking rebuke to the reputation of their unfair sisters of Washington.

It had been arranged to commence the afternoon meeting at 2 o'clock, but delay was inevitable, and it was full 2½ before the proceedings commenced in the Agricultural Society's tent. WILLIAM H. BARNUM called the meeting to order, and nominated CHARLWOOD STIRLING for President, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, who were unanimously chosen.

Rev. Dr. HEWITT then offered a few opportune remarks, characterizing the monstrosity of the rebellion, and enforcing the duty of Christians to bend their influence to crush it. He concluded with an earnest invocation of the Divine blessing upon the objects of the meeting.

Mr. W. H. NOBLE then offered a series of stirring resolutions, declaring the origin, progress and present position of the great rebellion, and pledging the people with one accord, and without distinction of party, to lend the Government all needful aid in bringing the traitors to justice, and the revolted States back to their allegiance.

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was then introduced amid a storm of applause, and was welcomed in the most cordial manner. He proceeded to deliver one of his characteristic and telling speeches, keeping the audience for two hours in roars of laughter, or shouting their approbation of his patriotic sentiments.

After Mr. DICKINSON had concluded songs were sung by several quartette clubs present, music was forthcoming from two excellent brass bands, and the afternoon meeting closed at 5 o'clock amid great enthusiasm.

A large portion of the audience then proceeded to the cars to welcome Mr. MEAGHER, who, upon his arrival, was almost carried off bodily. He was escorted to the hotel by a detachment of cavalry, and in the evening, although quite unprepared, delighted a vast audience with his soul-stirring eloquence.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.

The Louisville *Courier* publishes the following correspondence:

MADISON, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

Hon. J. D. BRIGHT—*Dear Sir:* Permit me, an old friend, to call your attention to a letter which appeared in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 18th inst., a copy of which I send you, purporting to be from you to Hon. JEFF. DAVIS, introducing to his acquaintance Mr. THOS. B. LINCOLN, &c. If you wrote this letter, of which many of your friends express doubts, if it looked upon by some as an evidence of your sympathy and complicity with the Southern rebellion. Allow me to inquire if this letter be genuine, and, if so, under what circumstances it was given.

Very truly yours, J. FITCH.

AT MY FARM, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

John Fitch, Esq., Madison, Ind.:

MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of the 20th, just received, I have to say that I have been personally acquainted with Mr. LINCOLN, for more than twenty years, he having been at that time a prominent merchant of your city, where I was then residing, and was just entering on my career of life. He did me the favor to employ me as his attorney, and I attended generally to his legal business.

The letter to which you refer is, no doubt, genuine. I have no recollection of writing it; but if Mr. LINCOLN says I did, then I am entirely satisfied of the fact, for I am quite sure I would have given, as a matter of course, just such a letter of introduction to any friend who had asked it. So much for the letter.

You say the impression is sought to be created, on account of this letter, that I am in complicity with the Southern rebellion. I have so little regard—indeed, such an utter contempt—for Abolitionism, which is seeking, by every means in its power, to "crush out" every man who dares to dissent from the policy it prescribes, that if it were merely to satisfy the corrupt partisans of that doctrine, I would not take the trouble of denying, or attempting to counteract this impression. But for your sake, and the sake of such old, tried friends as you, I think it due to myself to say that I am, and always have been, for preserving the integrity of this Union. I was laboring zealously for its preservation, when these men, who are now so clamorous for its maintenance, were willing to "*let it slide*," rather than abate one iota of their unconstitutional doctrine of inequality; and no man regrets more than I the present condition of public affairs, or is more anxious to see peace, unity and fraternity restored. I do not believe the policy of this Administration is calculated to produce such results; so far from it, the inevitable tendency of its measures is, in my opinion, to render the disruption permanent and incurable. And hence I have opposed, and, so long as my present convictions last, shall continue to oppose the entire coercive policy of the Government. I hope this may be satisfactory to my friends; for my enemies, *I care not.*

Sincerely yours, &c., J. D. BRIGHT.

A REBEL OFFICER ARRESTED.

From the Chicago Journal.

One of Uncle Sam's detectives arrested, a few days since, a suspicious individual at Michigan City, who, upon investigation, turns out to be a rebel spy. His name is J. C. BOINS, and he holds a commission in the rebel army as Major. Letters were found upon him, indorsing him as a suitable person to send North, to gather information, and also accrediting him for recruiting service in Southern Indiana.

The officer surrendered him to the custody of a Colonel of the Ninth Indiana Regiment, encamped at La Porte. The members of this regiment recognized him as having been in the battles of Western Virginia, and it was with difficulty the men could be restrained from mobbing him. For his better security he was surrendered to the civil authorities, and lodged in jail in default of $6,000 bail.

Information of his arrest has been lodged with the Government, and orders for his transmission to another and more secure place of confinement are daily expected.

NON-COMMITTAL.

The Princeton *Standard* states that J. P. STOCKTON, Esq., late Minister to Rome, was serenaded at Morven a few evenings since:

His response did not give general satisfaction. His allusions to the state of the country were general and rather non-committal. He handed a slip of paper to some of his hearers, as an index to his sentiments. Upon examining it, it was found to be the New-York Syracuse Democratic resolutions. He said he went from home a Union Democrat, and returned the same.

AFTER THE SUMTER.

Accounts from St. Thomas to the 25th August, say: "There are three United States steamers of war in our waters in search of the privateer *Sumter*, and from the swiftness of the pursuers, with the vigilance which they exercise, she cannot possibly escape many days from capture or sinking."

For other Rebellion News see Second and Eighth Pages.]

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

CALAMITOUS CONDITION OF MISSOURI.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Press is disorderly recreant to its highest trust, whenever, at times fraught with imminent public peril, it refuses expression to its general sense of danger and to the popular demand for wise and efficient action.

In common with many of our fellow-citizens, we are pained to regard the present posture of affairs in Missouri. We give the letter entire, and invite a perusal to the position of Parson Brownlow, in regard to whom efforts have been made to induce his numerous friends in this vicinity to doubt his loyalty to the Government. Now is the time for every man to declare himself. Let all true men rally around the Stars and Stripes, and show by their acts that they are for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. Let all traitors be driven from the State, and let the property of those who have been found in arms against the Government be confiscated to the use of the State. Let the Union men of Missouri show that they are not to be trifled with, and that they will not submit to the rule of traitors. The time for action has arrived, and the man who is not for the Union is against it, and should be treated as an enemy. Let the Union men of Missouri rally around the Stars and Stripes, and show that they are for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws

...ing the Provisional Government has ... property of every description ... the language, acts and character of the enemy ... a long, expensive and bloody; If two great ... of soldiers, equipped and officered as ... world are the arbiters of the block-... and it compulsory upon them to raise the block-... of our ports, and sweep the Yankee Navy from ... seas, so many confidently affirm, it is useless ... to make further sacrifices for the prolongation of a ... war that certain to be taken of our hands; but if, as ... less credulous believe, there be any possible ... in regard to this, then it indubitably follows ... the sooner there is a general adjustment of the ... relations of society, so that we may all ride over ... three or four years of war with as little damage, indi-... vidually and collectively, as possible, the better will ... it be in the end."

A TOUCHING APPEAL FOR THE REBELS.

The Memphis *Appeal* publishes the following pathetic document, which is indorsed by THOMAS C. REYNOLDS, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri:

CAMP HUNTER, Scott Co., Mo., Aug. 28, 1861.

To the Patriots of the Southern Valley of the Mississippi:

The undersigned, Division Quartermaster of the First Division of the Missouri State Guard—commanded by Brig.-Gen. M. JEFF. THOMPSON—has been directed to make an appeal to the great Southern heart in behalf of our valiant little Army. Many of ... driven from our homes to the woods, and ... to take the field without preparation. Our com... battalions and regiments have been formed ... since we entered into the active service of the State. Transportation was procured while on the march. Subsistence and forage has been gathered from day to day. Some of our men got away from the mintons of the despot, LINCOLN, with a change of clothing and blankets; others with only what they had upon their persons at the time.

Our State Capital has been taken possession of by the vandal horde; our Government disorganized, and the Governor and other State officers (except a few who turned traitors) had to flee for safety, and are now with one or other of the divisions of the Army of the State. The Treasury was robbed, and we have had to supply and equip ourselves, in so far as it has been accomplished, without a dollar of public money. Our patriot citizens have furnished us wages, horses, mules, food, forage, and everything, indeed, within their power—some even to the last horse—on the credit of the State. Half of our men were for two months without tents or cooking utensils; many of them without coats, shoes or blankets, and quite a number have suffered for the want of whole shirts. By the generosity of the Confederate States Government, we have, within a few days, been supplied with tents and cooking utensils sufficient to meet our present need. Of clothing, also, the same generous hand has furnished us enough to meet the pressing and absolute wants of the neediest of our men at the present time. But there are yet deficiencies that we cannot at present supply for ourselves.

The Hessians have possession of our cities and more populous towns; we are cut off from supplies from the South, and the immediate neighborhood of our army. Every available article in Southeast Missouri, south of Cape Girardeau, has been procured to meet the demands of our men, and yet they are in need. Hence this appeal to the generosity of our Southern brothers and sisters.

We cheerfully make our State the theatre of war for this valley, and will unmurmuringly bear separation from our wives and little ones; the cessation of business, destruction of our property, the laying waste our farms and homes, the sacking and burning of our towns and cities, and, in the language of our intrepid General, "Fight the enemy naked, if need be," in defence of our own independence and the maintenance of Southern rights.

We have no suiters to our division, therefore, our soldiers are dependent alone upon the Quartermaster's and commissary's departments for supplying all their wants.

There is hardly an article that a fond mother, devoted wife or loving sister would think of preparing for a brother, husband or son, but would find with us needy and grateful recipients. We need flags and guiders, drums, fifes and bugles, stationery, cap, quarto, post and note paper, pens, pen-holders and ink, blankets and clothing—second-hand or new boots and shoes, hats and caps, gloves, mits and socks, smoking and chewing tobacco, bar-soap and candles, rice, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hard bread and crackers.

Any person disposed to contribute or advance any of the above articles, and receive a certificate for the amount against the State of Missouri, will please forward the contribution or loan to Mr. W. HOWARD & Co., No. 4 Howard-row, or to Messrs. FLOURNOY & CRAWFORD, No. 11 Front-row, or to Mr. G. N. CARLETON, No. 348 Main-street, or send their name and address, and they will be waited on.

Any lady or gentleman willing to paint or embroider one or more Missouri State flags, will be furnished with material and instructions by addressing me at Room No. 384 Gayoso House. Yours, in devotion to the cause of independence, M. H. MOORE.

FROM GEORGIA.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News*, of Aug. 27, has reached us. We extract the following interesting items:

HEAVY PURCHASE OF PROVISIONS.

An agent of the Confederate States recently purchased $150,000 worth of provisions for the army, in Atlanta, to be paid for in Treasury Notes.

A PRIZE.

The ship *A. B. Thompson*, which was captured by the *Lady Davis* some months ago, arrived in our port yesterday.

GOVERNOR ELECT OF ALABAMA.

Judge JOHN GILL SHORTER has been elected Governor of Alabama by some ten thousand majority. Judge SHORTER, at present a member of the Provisional Congress, is an old States Right man, a gentleman of talents, of extensive popularity and influence, and will, we have no doubt, make an efficient Governor of the patriotic State of Alabama.

THAT COTTON LOAN.

Hon. JOHN E. WARD, Minister to China under Mr. BUCHANAN, addressed the people of Thomasville, on Aug. 22, urging them to subscribe to the cotton loan. He urged that if 2,000,000 bales were subscribed the Government would derive a revenue of $100,000,000.

But, he said, it may be asked if the blockade continues, and the cotton cannot be exported, how is the subscription to be paid to the Government, and how are the planters to obtain funds for the ordinary transactions of life. I can only give the opinion of a private citizen in no manner connected with the Government, and having no official influence or position with it.

The Government having wisely determined that as long as the blockade continues there shall be no export of cotton except by sea, my judgment is that there will be an imperative necessity for the Government to interfere in behalf of the planters, receiving from them their subscriptions in cotton, and taking the residue of their crops at a liberal price, payable in Treasury notes. By this means a circulating medium will be furnished to the people, and the Government, by showing to the world that it has the means and that it intends to control the crotton crop, will speedily obtain a recognition from the Governments of Europe, so dependent for their prosperity upon Southern products.

But, will this blockade be continued? England is utterly seifish, entirely destitute of chivalry, but keenly alive to her own interests, and perfectly fearless in asserting them. With New-England, she has been ever ready to unite in noisy denunciation of the fancied wrongs of the African race, whilst they inflicted upon the Asiatic every species of misery and degradation. Their philanthropy, in the emphatic language of Junius, "resembles the termigant chastity of a prude, who prosecutes one lover for a rape while she solicits the lewd embraces of another."

She may not break the blockade, because it is to the interest of England with all her colonies to maintain the doctrine of blockades. Her immense naval force enables her to require that this should be maintained in all its strictness. Whenever her interests require her to assume a hostile attitude to any nation, her statesmen have ever been wise enough to place her cause upon plausible grounds, and her Army and Navy strong enough to enforce her demands. How long, then, can England maintain her own prosperity without the cotton crop of the South?

There are within her borders more than $200,000,000 invested in stocks wholly dependent upon the cotton crop for dividends, and 4,000,000 of her people alike dependent for their support. Her great trade with China is dependent upon the cotton crop. Her bullion would soon be exhausted, unless she had something to send in exchange for the teas and the silks of the East. The cotton of the South and the opium of India alone furnish her with these exchanges.

On the 19th of July last the cotton on hand in Liverpool amounted to 801,000 bales, of which 39,000 bales were consumed every week, and 2,500 exported. In nineteen weeks, or about the middle of December next, 840,000 bales would be consumed. Having but 801,000 bales on hand, there would then be a deficit of 39,000 bales.

East India cotton can only be used to mix with the American, and if they had 1,000,000 bales of it, they could not increase the consumption of it without having an increased quantity of ours to mix with it.

Before the first day of January next, then, England must have our cotton. This fact is fully recognized by the Northern Press, which declares "that England must be supplied by the North with the cotton of the South before her supply is exhausted."

We have but to be true to ourselves, and the close of the present year will witness the opening of our ports.

This, however, is not all that the Government asks at your hands. To redeem its Treasury notes, and to maintain its credit, it has imposed a tax of one-half per cent. on all property owned by persons worth more than $500. This tax of $5 on every $1,000 will realize the sum of $25,000,000.

MORE REBEL PRISONERS ON PAROLE.

From the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 17.

Three more of the Confederate prisoners, taken at Carrick's Ford, arrived in this city about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by the Northern Central Railway. They were quartered at the Susquehanna Hotel, where every attention was paid to them, but their presence in the city was not known till late in the afternoon. One was quite sick, another had received severe bayonet wounds, and the third had been wounded in the left leg, near the knee. As soon as their identity was discovered, some ladies ...set themselves to procure clothing for them, which they soon accomplished, but before the object could be accomplished, an order came up from Fort McHenry for their immediate removal to that Fort. They staied that until they reached Baltimore, their liberty was not restricted. But the order was positive, and the sick man was awoke from sleep, and all three were taken to the fort. They are all Virginians, and men of intelligence and standing at home. They will be sent down to Fortress Monroe and thence to Norfolk under a flag of truce.

KENTUCKY.

The following is the official vote for Treasurer, cast at the last election in Kentucky:

James H. Garrard	83,151
James R. Barrick	3,845
Gobrias Terry	12,170
Total	99,166
Scattering	469
Total	99,635

THE NEUTRALITY OF KENTUCKY.

The following correspondence was sent to the Kentucky Legislature, on Sept. 6:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Sept. 5, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have this moment received the following telegraphic dispatch from his Excellency, ISHAM G. HARRIS, Governor of Tennessee, which I deem proper to lay before you. B. MAGOFFIN.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1861.

[By telegraph from Nashville, 1861.]

To His Excellency, B. Magoffin, Frankfort, Ky.:

The Confederate troops that landed at Hickman last night did so without my knowledge or consent, and, I am satisfied, without the knowledge or consent of the President. I have telegraphed to President DAVIS, urging their immediate withdrawal. ISHAM G. HARRIS.

The Speaker laid before the House the following telegraphic dispatch, viz.:

CAIRO, Sept. 5, 1861.

To Speaker of House and President of Senate:

I regret to inform you that Confederate forces in considerable numbers, have invaded territory of Kentucky, and are occupying and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Chalk Bluffs.

U. S. GRANT, Brigadier General.

THE NEUTRALITY OF KENTUCKY.

The following correspondence was transmitted to the Kentucky Legislature on Sept. 9:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Sept. 9, 1861.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The following communication has just reached my hand. I deem it important to the interests of peace at once to lay the information before you. So many false and exciting rumors now agitate and alarm the public mind, you will at once concur with me in the importance of clearly ascertaining facts as the only safe basis of action. I can but commend the manifest purpose and laudable spirit exhibited in the communication I herewith submit. B. MAGOFFIN.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 9, 1861.

To his Excellency, Gov. Magoffin:

The undersigned, who have been accredited by the Governor of Tennessee to your Excellency, to preserve friendly relations between the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, and to prevent, if in their power, social estrangement and war between the people of the two States, are very desirous to omit nothing that might promote the objects of their mission.

The undersigned yesterday received a verbal message, through a messenger from Gov. HARRIS. The message was—that he (Gov. H.) had, by telegraphic dispatch, requested Gen. POLK to withdraw the Confederate troops from Kentucky, and that Gen. POLK had declined to do so; that Gov. HARRIS then telegraphed to Secretary WALKER, at Richmond, requesting that Gen. POLK be ordered to withdraw his troops from Kentucky, and that such order was issued from the War Department of the Confederacy; that Gen. POLK replied to the War Department that the retention of the post was a military necessity, and that the retiring from it would be attended with the loss of many lives. This embraces the message received.

The messenger, it is true, in conversation, said that he had heard in Nashville that Secretary WALKER had sent a dispatch to Gen. BUCKNER, giving Gen. POLK a discretion to hold or withdraw from the occupation of the post in Kentucky.

The undersigned understood the messenger to say that he saw no dispatch of the kind just alluded to, and that he heard of it after he last saw Gov. HARRIS.

They have no further information on this subject. They have no knowledge or information that President DAVIS has issued any order in relation to the occupation of Kentucky, or any place in it.

This note is written for the purpose of removing any false impressions that may have been made as to the nature or extent of the impressions received.

The undersigned beg leave to express the hope that something yet may be done to avert the calamities of war which threaten the people of both States, and restore to them not only peace, but a sense of security at their firesides.

Very respectfully,
JOHN MARSHALL,
ANDREW EWING,
WILLIAM K. BOWLING,
EDWARD S. CHEATHAM.

INTERCEPTED CONFEDERATE LETTERS.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Thursday, June 24, 1861.

SIR: I desire to impress upon you the importance of making payments for provisions in Confederate States bonds. Such debts as may be now due, endeavor to liquidate with these bonds, and hereafter make no purchases, unless absolutely necessary for instant use, if these bonds are not accepted as payment.

The Government is now the main purchaser, and the people should know that it will not pay money for provisions, but rather give a higher price in bonds. Further, let them be made aware that you can procure supplies from a distance and pay for them and their transportation in Government bonds, thus leaving their goods unsold.

It is desirable and necessary that payments should be made as above indicated, and the wishes of the Department strictly carried out.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. B. NORTHROP, C. G. S.

Capt. I. F. MINTER, A. A. C. S., San Antonio, Texas.

RICHMOND, VA., June 22, 1861.

To A. Richards, Danville, Montgomery County, Texas:

SIR: A letter dated S. C. Patent Office, with reference to the petitions, oaths, and specifications in the matter of two applications of A. RICHARDS, Danville, Montgomery County, Texas, for letters patent for alleged improvements in breech-loading cannon, together with photographic representations of said improvements, informs the luckless inventor that his photographs are poor, and that the fee will be forty dollars in each case, and though the whole amount is not required to be paid on the filing of the application, you are yet recommended to pay it, to prevent delay in the issuance of your letters, if their issue should be ordered. Very respectfully,
RUFUS RHODES, Com. of Patents.

RICHMOND, June 28, 1861.

To Capt. C. C. McGinnis, Caldville, Texas:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 28th May, the Secretary of War directs me to say that the Department cannot undertake to arm and equip the cavalry company you propose raising. Respectfully,
A. T. BLEDSOE, Chief of Bureau of War.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

HE DECLINES THE COMPLIMENT OF A PUBLIC DINNER.

Gov. BUCKINGHAM and a large number of the prominent citizens of Hartford, Conn., having invited Secretary WELLES to accept the compliment of a public dinner before his return to Washington, Mr. WELLES declined the invitation on the plea of the pressure of public business. The following was his letter of declination:

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Your cordial invitation to a public dinner, to be given me during my present sojourn in Hartford, I received last evening. This evidence of your kind regard is, I confess, most welcome. It is a gratification to know that my public conduct in an eventful and trying period has met the approval of those who have known me long and best.

These are eventful times, and the Administration has had great responsibilities as well as arduous duties to discharge, in meeting and suppressing the most extraordinary conspiracy that ever befell a nation. That it will be overcome I have never for a moment doubted, and it has given me pride and pleasure to witness with what patriotic devotion you poured forth your golden and living treasures to sustain the Government and the country. In this great conflict, which tests the stability and strength of the Government, the Navy must necessarily perform no unimportant part, and yet from the nature of things it will, when compared with former wars of a different character, be less demonstrative than may perhaps be expected. The insurgents have no commerce to enrich our sailors—no Navy from which laurels can be won. Our ships are employed in the barren and thankless duty of sentinels to guard our ports, and even coastwise demonstrations, like the late successful one at Hatteras, in order to be thoroughly effective, require the coöperation of the Army. If our sailors capture batteries, there must be soldiers to garrison them. Almost all our naval operations in this contest must be contingent upon others; yet, for any delay or failure the Navy is held responsible. If a vessel escapes the vigilance that is intended to be ceaseless, censure falls on the Navy and the Department that regulates its movements. It does not become me to say what has been done or is doing to enlarge and invigorate the Navy by that Department. It has not purchased all the vessels that have been presented, for abundant reasons, and yet it has been blamed for the omission. It has spared no effort to secure such vessels as would be serviceable, and yet does not escape censure for purchases made with an exclusive eye to public interest and welfare. The movements of our squadron have not been announced by telegraphic communication through the Press, and the consequence has been that many who knew nothing that was doing, declared that the Department was doing nothing. I complain not of these censures, but I am gratified that you, my neighbors and fellow-citizens, who best know me, understand and appreciate the true condition of affairs.

The confidence reposed by you in the patriotic efforts of the President to quell the insurrection and restore the country to its former condition is well deserved. Inspired by vigor from yourselves and all who are devoted to the maintenance of the Union in its integrity, those intrusted with the administration of the Government will, be assured, exert themselves to perpetuate the inheritance bequeathed us by the men of the Revolution. If anything can compensate for the enormous crime committed by the sectional conspirators, it is the entire unanimity with which patriots rallied in defence of the flag after the assault upon it and the garrison at Sumter.

If there are among us any in sympathy with those whose hands are raised against the Government and the Union, or who would make peace by abandoning either, they are marked exceptions to our people and deservedly without influence. Peace, with national dishonor and degradation and a dismembered country, would be no blessing. When it returns, as return it will, let it be in all its benignity to a united country, embracing the entire Republic in one nationality.

It would give me pleasure to see and take each of my fellow-citizens by the hand, but the occasion will not admit of it. My return to Connecticut was in consequence of pressing business affairs of a private character that have been wholly neglected for the last six months, and which command my undivided attention while here. It is not my purpose to remain one hour after the objects which called me home are accomplished. I am, therefore, compelled to beg you to excuse me for declining the invitation so generously extended, and to receive the assurance of my profound regard.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GIDEON WELLES.

To Messrs. Wm. A. Buckingham, Thomas S. Williams, James Dixon, Wm. W. Ellsworth, and others.

THE CASE OF THE CATALINE.

AFFIDAVITS OF M. DOBBYN, LALOR, JOHN VAN TINE, AND ISAAC O. PHILLIPS—INTERESTING FACTS.

We adverted a few days ago to the fact of the arrest of JAMES LARKIN, on suspicion of having set fire to the chartered steamer *Cataline*, off Fortress Monroe, on the 2d of July last, and gave an abstract of the proceedings before Justice QUACKENBUSH in relation to the matter. The testimony, however, is interesting enough to warrant its publication in full, and we present it as follows:

M. Dobbyn Lalor deposed: That he was acquainted with James Larkin, of St. Lawrence County, State of New-York, who at present lives at the Astor House; on the 14th of August he was informed by said Larkin that he (Larkin) had sailed on board the *Cataline* for Fortress Monroe, in the capacity of steward or purser, and that the burning of the vessel had been accomplished through him; that after landing Gen. Butler and his staff at Fortress Monroe, the steamer started on her return to Newport's News, and that while proceeding into the stream the lights were all put out, and the whole thing was well arranged—so well, in fact, that the ship was all a blaze in a moment, and that he did it; he further deposed that this statement was made by Larkin among other statements relative to the said vessel, and that Larkin has repeated statements several times to him in reference to this matter; he also testified that on the 22d of August, 1861, Larkin stated in the presence of the deponent, among other things, that he (Larkin) had accomplished the destruction of the *Cataline*, by placing spirits of turpentine around the smoke-pipe.

John Van Tine, of No. 331 Broome-street, testified that Larkin had visited his place in company with Captain Phillips, late of the *Cataline*, and several others; Phillips had previously told me that Larkin was drunk at the time the fire broke out; while they were talking together, Phillips asked Larkin if he had ever told me that he was Captain of the *Cataline;* Larkin answered that he had not; subsequently Larkin told me that he knew enough about Phillips to put him in a tight place; at the time of the meeting in my place I believe Phillips accused Larkin of having done nothing towards saving the property, and that he found him lying on the rudder of the boat; Larkin replied that he had done as much as Phillips in that respect, and that if it had not been for his exertions in putting the powder or something else out of the way, the consequences would have been more serious; he also accused Phillips of having stolen some property from the boat; Larkin was to all appearances sober when this conversation occurred.

Isaac C. Phillips deposed—I reside at No. 114 South Ninth-street, Williamsburgh; I had command of the steamer *Cataline* from April 25 until the 2d of July, when she was burned; she belonged to Mr. Charles A. Stetson, jr.; the papers were in his name; M. M. Freeman & Co. were his agents; the steamer was burned about 150 yards from the beach while under weigh; we were backing down the channel from the Ordnance Wharf, when the fire took place; this was about 9¼ o'clock P. M.; the vessel was insured for $20,000, I am told, by Freeman & Co.; she cost $22,000, and I saw $18,000 paid down, and I paid $4,500 myself; I last saw Larkin previous to leaving the Ordnance Wharf; after leaving the wharf, we got from 300 to 500 yards away; I was standing on the hurricane-deck aft, and the pilot was in the wheel-house; I told him to put his helm hard a-starboard and rang the bell to work the engine ahead; I stopped the engine after the boat had room sufficiently to pass the shoal on the port-quarter; I then rang to back, and on looking up to see if the engine was in motion, saw a blaze coming up around the steam-chimney and through the ventilator; I then gave orders to rig the pumps, but found it impossible to connect the hose with the forward pump; the starboard anchor was then dropped, and a quantity of cartridges for a James rifled cannon were thrown overboard by my orders; the fire gained on us very fast, and the fact of the fire having broken out amidships divided the crew, some of whom were forward and others aft, and when the flames drove through the state-rooms in the after part of the boat, those there took refuge upon the rudder where they remained until a boat took them off; Mr. Larkin was of this number; he had on then a pair of boots, a shirt and pantaloons, but no hat; I victualed, manned and coaled the boat by contract, and Mr. Larkin was on board the boat, but not paid by me; he was on board with me all the time at the request of Mr. G. C. Davidson, of Albany, who said, if I would take him with me, it would not cost me anything; I regarded him as a passenger; I was under contract by the Government; I had the original contract between Freeman & Co. and Daniel D. Thompkins, Assistant Quartermaster-General; we had been in commission under charter by the Government for two months and eight days; we were chartered for three months; I employed all the hands on board the steamer, victualed and coaled her and paid all running expenses; Mr. Larkin was not in my employ as steward; I regarded him as a passenger; his name was not in the articles.

Cross-Examination.—Davidson was introduced to me at the Astor House, I think; John E. Develin, the lawyer, introduced me to him; it was three or four days after Develin introduced me to Davidson that he introduced me to Larkin; Mr. Develin said if I could take Larkin with me to do so, as he could or would help me considerably, and he did render me assistance; he took account of all the freight that was received from the time that the boat arrived at Annapolis until she was burned; he had an order from the Commissary at Annapolis to take charge of the Government stores on the boat; the goods he took charge of were put on board for the Government and the Express Companies; I never saw any letter appointing Larkin purser of the boat; I think Develin was lawyer for the agents and owners at the time I met him; he gave instructions relative to the management of the boat; I do not know that Develin appointed Larkin purser of the boat; I saw a power of attorney from Stetson to Freeman & Co.; Mr. Larkin was in bed in his state-room at the time of the fire.

The case was here adjourned until next Monday at 1 o'clock.

MORE RAILROAD DEPREDATIONS BY THE REBELS.

From the Baltimore American, Sept. 8.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has received positive information that during the last two or three weeks an army of the Confederates has occupied the country along their line, from Harper's Ferry towards Hancock, and that further serious depredations have been committed by them upon the Company's property. All the machinist tools, machines, and materials for repairs of engines and cars, have been taken from the Martinsburgh repair shops, amounting in value, it is said, to nearly $40,000. Five medium-sized passenger locomotives have also been removed, by turnpike, through Winchester. This latter movement seems to have been ingeniously performed. The front wheels or truck of the engines were removed, and hauled upon wagons, while strong wooden wheels were substituted, and with which the engines were hauled away by teams of twenty-eight horses. It is said that the locomotives and the shop machinery have all been carried to the Manassas road for transport to Richmond. The locomotives are a portion of those burned by the Confederates in June last, and, being very seriously injured, can hardly be put to use by them for a month or more, from the necessity of extraordinary repairs being required. Besides the foregoing, some eight or ten miles of the iron, constituting the track west of Martinsburgh, above North Mountain, are reported to have been taken up and carried away in the same direction; also, a considerable portion of the telegraph wire, forming the Railroad Company's line.

As all this costly property is undoubtedly of extraordinary value to the Confederates at this time, their ability to occupy the country and remove it with impunity is another strong illustration of the bad consequences of Gen. PATTERSON's inertness in that quarter. We are informed that Harper's Ferry, Charlestown, Kerneysville, Martinsburgh, and several other places are now occupied by detachments of Confederates, and that their pickets or scouts range along the Virginia sides of the Potomac, generally through Jefferson, Berkley and Morgan counties.

A SINGULAR PROCEEDING.

From the Louisville Journal, Sept. 9.

An officer from Nashville passed through this city, yesterday, for Frankfort, with a requisition of Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, upon Gov. MAGOFFIN, for one FERDINAND FELIX, who is detained in jail in this city, upon a charge of larceny, we believe. It is a remarkable fact that this requisition has been made by Gov. HARRIS upon the Governor of a loyal State of the Union under the laws of the United States, while Tennessee is in open rebellion against those laws. If the accused has been guilty of a violation of a statute of Kentucky, we would be the last to shield him from punishment; but we are by no means sure that his offence is not one of a political character alone, and the Tennessee authorities may have trumped up a charge of larceny for the purpose of getting the accused safely in their custody. Tennessee is in a state of open rebellion against the Government—acknowledges no obligation to inter-State law—and her claim upon the courtesy of a loyal State is as cool as her recent political course has been infamous. At all events, in this particular instance there can be no danger in delay, and we think it altogether appropriate that our authorities should satisfy themselves fully as to the real nature of the charge against the man FELIX ere they yield to the hasty demand of the secession Governor of Tennessee.

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO.

Hon. DAVID TOD, nominated as the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, concludes his letter of acceptance thus:

"It shall be my aim to give the utmost support to the National Government, conceiving the doctrine of secession to be entirely destructive of our national existence, without which it will be impossible to govern ourselves, regarding the original compact of the Federal Union not one of the States, but of the people, and adhering to the never-to-be shaken belief that they—the people—and by this I mean the people of all the States, or their representatives fairly elected and delegated and assembled in National Convention, have alone the right, after the most liberal and enlarged debate, to determine its future destiny. Believing that the masses of the South still love the Union, and would, were they left untrammeled and unforced, declare tomorrow their will for its continuance, I utterly repudiate the monstrous and wicked plea and petition of the ringleaders of this conspiracy, and would argue the war eternally until they are brought to condign punishment, and their misguided followers restored to reason and brought back to a recognition of the true purposes and intentions of the National Government, from which, by artful cunning and gross misrepresentations, they have been misled and blinded. I pray the time may not be long in its approach when our deceived Southern brethren shall be restored to their allegiance; and the more effectually the war is prosecuted to this end the speedier the hour will come when we shall behold the Union as it was—as it was intended to be—as it must and shall be—not a pillar withdrawn from its magnificent temple, not a star erased from its glorious constellation.

I recognize the full spirit and indorse in every word, sentence, and as a whole, the platform, simple pure, and honest as it is, upon which I am placed, and with the best energies with which I am endowed, and am capable, shall aim to carry out its just and righteous principles. And that our brethren of the South may see in it and in this my indorsement, having hitherto been counted among those who were their warmest and most devoted friends—the sincerity and truthfulness of our purpose in our war for the Union, *for the sake of the Union*, I shall go forward, if elected, of which I can have no manner of doubt—and elected by such an unparalled majority as shall convince the world how Ohio can act when the Union is in danger, and its existence threatened—burying all party passions and prejudices, yielding up all political predilections, believing in the dying words of the great Illinois statesman, that "whoever is not prepared to sacrifice party organizations and platforms upon the altar of his country, does not deserve the support of honest people." I shall go forth to the discharge of my responsible duties, strengthened by the justice of our cause, and relying upon the character of all good people who, aware of the infirmities to which all men are subject, will not expect too much from any one, or such a thing as perfection; and with a single purpose to maintain the honor, dignity, reputation, and if it please Heaven to add to these, so that Ohio may rank second to none in her loyalty, her liberality, her courage and undying devotion to the Government of our fathers—the Union, one and inseparable, now and forever!

THE CONNECTICUT BRIGADE.

Gen. TYLER has sent in the following supplementary report of the part taken by the Connecticut Brigade in the battle of Bull Run:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, July 27, 1861.

GENERAL: I closed my report as to the fight at Bull Run, at the time we left for Centreville; and it is due to me and my division, that our subsequent movements be noted to the time the different brigades reached a stopping place. On reaching Centreville, I found RICHARDSON'S Brigade in line, ready to support us, or cover the retreat. The brigade retired in good order on Arlington, covering the retreat. After the order was given to retreat, and each brigade was ordered "to proceed to the position from which it advanced," I communicated the order to the commanders of each brigade, and with KEYES' Brigade, proceeded at once to Falls Church, determined to save the camp equipage of the four regiments left standing there, which I knew, if we fell back on the fortifications in front of Washington, the enemy would at once seize. Col. KEYES, with the three Connecticut regiments, arrived at Falls Church about 5 o'clock, A. M. of the 22d inst., and proceeded at once to strike their tents, and those of the Maine regiment, and send them to Fort Corcoran. This work, without rations, was continued the entire day, and during a severe rain-storm, and by night the entire camp equipage was saved by removal. Col. KEYES then fell back to the camp of SCHENCK'S Brigade, which was entirely deserted, and after using their tents for the night, struck them the next morning, and sent the other Government property to Forts Corcoran and Alexandria; and at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning I saw the three Connecticut regiments with two thousand (2,000) bayonets, march under the guns of Fort Corcoran in good order, after having saved us, not only a large amount of public property, but the mortification of having our standing camps fall into the hands of the enemy. I hope, General, that you will appreciate this service on the part of a portion of my division, and give credit to whom credit is due.

All the brigades except SCHENCK'S, obeyed the order to return to their original positions. By some misunderstanding, which is not satisfactorily explained, this brigade proceeded direct to Washington, one regiment, as understood, passing directly through the camp they left on the 16th inst.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
DANIEL TYLER,
Brigadier General First Division.

To Brig.-Gen. I. MCDOWELL, Commander Department N. E. Virginia, Arlington.

RELEASED.

GEORGE W. BRIDGES, of Tennessee, who was recently elected to the National Congress, has been unconditionally released by Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, by whose order he was arrested a few days ago.

COL. GORMAN AND FUGITIVE SLAVES.

BRIGADE HEAD-QUARTERS OF UPPER POTOMAC, AT SENECA MILLS, August 10, 1861.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 9.—For the purpose of removing all doubts and supicions in the minds of citizens of this vicinity, as to the purposes of our troops relative to slaves, it is

Ordered, That all slaves, whose masters reside in Maryland or the District of Columbia, be prohibited from coming within the lines of this Brigade, except by the consent of their masters given in writing.

By command of
W. A. GORMAN, Commd'g Brigade.
H. C. LESTER, Capt., A. A. Adj't Gen.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 14, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	90	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	90½	
20,000	do	90½	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80½	
5,000	do	80½	
32,850	Trea. 6 ₱ c. 2 Year	98½	
1,500	do	98⅝	
23,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	43	
7,000	do	43¼	
1,000	Va. St. 6s	53	
1,000	do	52½	
6,000	do	52	
8,000	do	51½	
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	43¼	
10,000	do	s10 43⅝	
20,000	do	43½	
15,000	do	b30 43⅜	
5,000	do	s30 43⅜	
7,000	do	b10 43¾	
2,000	La. St. 6s	55	
6,000	N. C. St. 6s	60	
2,000	N. Y. C. c. bs., '76	100½	
5,000	E. R. 2d bs. ex., '64	99	
5,000	E. R. 4th m. bs.	71	
1,000	Harlem 1st m. bs.	95	
6,000	Harlem 2d m. bs.	90	
3,000	N. I. 1st m.	81½	
1,000	Ill. C. R. bs	93½	
2,000	C. & T. S. F. bs.	73½	
3,000	Mich. S. S. F. bds.	75½	
5	Continental Bank	67	
5	Am. Exchange Bk.	80	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 81	
50	Ill. Cen. R. S.	s10 66	
100	do	66	
100	Hudson R. R.	33⅜	
450	N. Y. Cen. R	72⅞	
100	do	b30 73	
100	do	s30 wk 72⅞	
100	do	s10 72⅞	
450	do	73	
150	Erie R	c 69½	
100	Harlem R.	10½	
50	Harlem R. Pref.	25¼	
5	Mich. Cen. R.	42	
100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	30	
350	Galena & Chi. R.	s10 69	
150	do	c 69¾	
350	do	c 69½	
200	do	s5 69	
100	do	s3 69¼	
100	do	s3 69¾	
250	Chi. & R'k Island R.	43	
100	do	b60 43	
40	do	42¾	
100	do	42⅞	
50	do	s30 42¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80¾	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	90½	
9,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	90	
1,000	Georgia St. 6s	63¾	
1,000	Ten. State 6s, '90	43¾	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93½	
15,000	Mo. State 6s	43½	
13,000	do	s15 43½	
10	Amer. Exch. Bank	80	
60	Chi., Burl. & Q. R.	61½	
55	Erie Railway	25⅝	
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	81½	
50	do	s30 81	
100	do	81¾	
25	do	82	
50	N. Y. Central R.	s3 73	
100	do	s10 73	
100	do	b10 73¼	
700	do	73⅜	
50	Panama R	s30 110	
300	Cleve. & Tol. R	s10 30	
100	do	30	

SATURDAY, Sept. 14—P. M.

There was something of a pause in speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day, owing to the impression derived from the morning papers that a general engagement is impending between the hostile armies on the Potomac. The sales at the early Board were but slightly different in prices on the Railway Share list from the closing prices of Friday afternoon, while Government Funded Securities were again firm and in request at 90½ for the Coupon Sixes of 1881, and at 80⅜@½ for the Coupon Fives of 1874. The State Stocks were a fraction cheaper for Tennessees and Virginias, and steadier than yesterday for Missouris. On the New-York Road Shares the changes were not important; Central 73 ₱ cent. in the forenoon, 73½@73¼ at the close of business in the afternoon; Erie 25⅜@⅝. Among Western Roads, Galena was firm and scarce at 69½@70 ₱ cent. cash, sales at both figures, and the price closing 69½ bid for Monday. Toledo steady, Illinois Central, Burlington and Rock Island, lower than on Friday, Rock Island closing a shade better, 43½ ₱ cent. sales and bid.

The City Bank Shares were nearly all firm, and the bidding was advanced on Bank of America 1 ₱ cent.; State, 2½; Commerce, 1; Republic, 1; Market, 2; Continental, 2, and Importers 1 ₱ cent.

New-York	91	Bank of the Republic	83
Manhattan	115⅜	Bank of North America	79
Merchants	86	Hanover	68½
Mechanics	90	Metropolitan	86
America	96	Market	93
Tradesmen	92	Shoe & Leather	89
Fulton	110	Corn Exchange	78
Butchers & Drovers	109	Continental	47
National	85	St. Nicholas	45½
Seventh Ward	110½	Marine	70
State of New-York	78⅜	Commonwealth	88
Commerce	79	New-York County	81
Broadway	110	Importers & Traders	78
American Exchange	80	Park	88
Pacific	98		

The changes of the day, though not important, were in the main rather against the Railway mortgages

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 15, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The rumors which have for the past day or two prevailed in reference to Gen. FREMONT, alleging that he had been or was to be superseded in the command of the Department of the West, will be set at rest by the letter to him from the President, which we publish this morning. It will be seen that the feature of the Proclamation recently issued by Gen. FREMONT, regarding the liberation of the slaves of rebels, is modified so as to conform strictly with the law passed by Congress at the late session, entitled "An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes." This is done with the full consent,—in fact, at the request of Gen. FREMONT himself.

It is doubtful if the recent movements of the rebel forces threatening Washington indicate an intention to make an immediate attack upon our lines. The operations of Friday, when a large body moved to the neighborhood of Ball's Cross-roads, and destroyed property belonging to Union men, was repeated yesterday morning. Our pickets were driven in to within half a mile of the roads, and several houses, in addition to those already destroyed, were taken possession of and burnt. It is thought that in a skirmish on Friday night, near the Cross-roads, a Lieutenant in the Third Vermont Regiment, and three privates in the Ninth Massachusetts, were taken prisoners, as they have since been missing.

A statement copied from a Charleston paper, which we published yesterday morning, to the effect that the Captain-General of Cuba had issued orders that all vessels sailing under the "Confederate" flag were to be admitted to Cuban ports on the same footing as those of recognized nationalities, is corroborated by the intelligence from Cuba direct which we publish this morning. This action is taken, it appears, through instructions from the home Government, and throws open all the ports of the Island to rebel vessels, which are to be allowed to discharge and receive cargoes without hindrance. Our correspondent anticipates that the next move will be the full recognition of the Southern Confederacy by the Spanish Government, which will thus only be taking the lead of France and England—the excuse advanced being the dependence of the island upon the Southern States for articles of food. We also receive by the steamship *Columbia*, which brings our correspondent's letter, further proof of the laxity with which the blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi is enforced. Almost every day vessels arrive at Havana from New-Orleans, having run the blockade apparently without the slightest difficulty.

Judging from the nature of the dispatches which reach us from Missouri, there will soon be work for the National Army to do there. Gen. PRICE'S advance guard of rebels had reached Warrensburgh on Tuesday, when Gov. JACKSON made a speech to them, and PRICE himself was only a short distance behind, with 16,000 men, on his way to Lexington. His design is to gain possesion of that place, as a basis of operations against Jefferson City, and ultimately to replace JACKSON in the Gubernatorial Chair. Gen. PRICE had published his official report of the late skirmish on the Kansas border with the National troops under Gen. LANE, in which he glorifies the rebel achievements immensely, and threatens the invasion and waste of Kansas. As the same threat has been made several times before, and it has never been carried out, probably the people of Kansas will be still heedless of it. The movements of HARDEE seem to be somewhat erratic. He was recently reported as proceeding southward, and now we have the intelligence that he has returned to Greenville, a few miles west of Bird's Point, and again threatens to march on Ironton. The force said to be with him, however, is only 800 men, with which he can hardly expect to accomplish much.

A brief dispatch published yesterday morning from St. Louis, announced that a fight was in progress at Booneville, between a party of rebels and the Home Guards. Late advices inform us that the Home Guards were victorious, the rebels, one thousand strong, being repulsed, with the loss of twelve killed and thirty wounded. The loss of the Guards was but one killed and four wounded.

We have late news from Hatteras Inlet, through the arrival of the steamer *S. R. Spaulding* at Fortress Monroe. Four vessels had run in past the fort with English colors flying, under the supposition that the place was still held by the rebels—the National colors having been temporarily lowered. They did not discover their mistake until they were captured. Two of the vessels, from the British Provinces, had valuable cargoes on board, consisting of molasses, shoes and clothing. All the guns at the Inlet have now been remounted by our troops, those which had been spiked before the surrender having been made effective.

The monster mass meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday afternoon and evening, was a complete success. The best citizens of Bridgeport participated, and from far and wide the people came, swelling the number to from ten to fifteen thousand. The speeches of Messrs. DICKINSON and BEECHER were worthy of their reputations. They will be published verbatim in our edition of to-morrow.

Our correspondence from the City of Mexico, dated the 27th of August, gives us the important intelligence that the Reactionary forces, under MARQUEZ, had been totally defeated by the Government forces under ORTEGA, at Jalatlaco, on the night of the 13th. MARQUEZ had under his command two thousand five hundred men, and after an animated contest, lasting until 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, he was entirely routed, with the loss of his entire armament, artillery, munitions, and two hundred prisoners. MARQUEZ himself fled towards the interior, where he was again making efforts to collect an army, but with small prospect of success. ORTEGA, after this victory, made a descent upon the banditti infesting the Valley of Mexico, and put them to flight, and returned to the City of Mexico on the 26th. The Government had imposed a property tax of one per cent. upon all persons living in the district of Mexico, embracing foreigners, who have been recommended by the British Minister to pay it under protest.

We have advices from Europe five days later than those received by the *Africa*, by the arrival of the *Kangaroo* off Cape Race. She left Liverpool on the 4th and Queenstown on the 5th inst. The Liverpool Cotton Market is reported unchanged. The sales for the two days before the steamer sailed footed up 27,000 bales. Breadstuffs were better, and Provisions were quiet. The first installment of the proposed augmentation of the British Army in Canada—three regiments—was to be sent out immediately.

Flour was in good demand on Saturday, and shipping brands were about 10c. ₱ bbl. higher. Wheat was more freely offered, and prices declined; the export inquiry was less animated. Corn was briskly dealt in by shippers, and was a fraction dearer. Moderate transactions were reported in Cotton, Provisions, Rice, Tallow, Whisky, Hay, Hops, and Molasses. Sugars were in fair request at buoyant rates. Black Teas, Whalebone, and Common Resin attracted more attention. The freight engagements were moderate, with 567 vessels of all classes in port.

Relation of Maryland to the Rebellion.

The geographical position of Maryland, has, from the very outbreak of the rebellion, rendered its possession by the contending parties of the greatest possible moment. To the loyal States it interposed between them and their capital, to lose which would be the surrender of all the records and insignia of their nationality. With foreigners such a defeat would be conclusive of our inability to make headway against the rebellion. Although its loss would only add to the magnitude and cost of the war, it would inflict the deepest disgrace upon our character and our arms. The possession of Maryland is that of Chesapeake Bay, with all its magnificent affluents, which, as lines of defence, or communication, or bases of offensive operation, are unequaled in importance and value in the United States. The North have every motive that can be addressed to a people to retain it, and the rebels equally cogent ones to carry it with the South. So long as a single Slave State maintained its loyalty, secession was only partially accomplished, because the dividing line had no relation to the only thing which marks the difference between the two sections of the country. The North were first in the race, and occupied the soil. The South have been unceasing in their efforts to possess it, which promises speedily to culminate in a great battle. The rebels must have Maryland or disband. Should such a purpose be given up, it would demoralize and dissipate their whole army. The people of the seceding States have always been assured that the capture of Washington was an easy matter; that from Washington they would march triumphantly to Baltimore; from Baltimore to Philadelphia, and onward till the power of the North was completely broken. Washington was to be razed as example of their power, and to satiate their revenge in its destruction. The war was to be wholly waged on Northern soil. Unless these assurances, the certain realization of which has become a religious conviction at the South, be performed, a moral defeat is sustained so complete as to forbid all hopes of success in the field.

Maryland, consequently, has been the great strategical ground of the contest. The rebels have adopted two modes of operating upon it, which combined an insurrection with a grand attack upon Washington, on its unsupported side. A thousand things indicated that these plans were on the eve of being put in execution, when the National Government, with a promptness which showed a full appreciation of the crises, suspended the legislative power of the State by the arrest of its disloyal members. These were to light the train that was to explode in an insurrection, when the rebel Army was to rush in, assail and defeat our own, paralyzed by the excitement and dangers which threatened on every side. There is nothing so necessary to a rebellion, or insurrection, as a leader clothed with attributes of loyalty. With the Legislature of the State free to declare, if not to enact a treasonable purpose, a rebellion upon a vast scale might have been aroused. With the incarceration of its leaders it is awed into silence and submission by the consciousness of its own weakness and guilt.

The action of the Federal Government consequently has been most timely. Treason in Maryland cannot now with a show of legality become an organized power. The rebel Army—if it crosses the Potomac—must depend upon its own strength. The certainty of this may prevent such an attempt, leaving the only alternative to a disastrous retreat an attack upon our intrenchments defending Washington. This would seem for them such a hazardous undertaking that we presume no man is more eager for their advance than Gen. MCCLELLAN himself.

The action of Government in suspending the legislation of the State by the arrest and imprisonment of its disloyal members, is one of the severest blows yet inflicted upon the rebels. It is also of the greatest value as a precedent to illustrate the supremacy of the nation over that of a State. We needed such an example to show the utter absurdity of the doctrine of State rights. We cannot conceive a nation in any other light than as a unit. Whatever conflicts with such unity must be subdued, even if it involves the destruction of the recusant. We begin to realize that we are a nation when a rescript from Washington suspends the function of every officer in the State, which remain powerless till remitted to their functions by the same authority that arrested them. Such a power may be feared and hated by lawless natures that have so long terrorized over the country, but it must exist as the only alternative to anarchy. As we move South, the precedent must be continued, the authority of the United States, in whatever field it appears, must be supreme. Virginia must contribute as fully to the unity of the nation as New-York. It is for the establishment of a nationality that we are fighting—to fuse Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, even, into the common mass, no matter at what cost this is accomplished. A State should be exterminated rather than a principle sacrificed. It is only by adhering to the principle that we can save the South, as well as the North. We can only exist as a nation—never as separate States or tribes. The war is destined to be of infinite value to us, by showing us what is necessary to our nationality, and how to secure it.

STATE RIGHTS, FINANCIALLY CONSIDERED.—The doctrine of State rights has been singularly illustrated by a little financial operation of Gov. BROWN, of Georgia. The Governor, it seems, anticipating the probable occurrence of war, some time before the commencement of hostilities purchased, on account of the State, two hundred tons of saltpetre and one hundred tons of sulphur, which he laid quietly away until the necessity for powder carried these articles to an advance in price of something over fifty per cent. of the purchase. He then sold the lot to the Confederate States at that rate, and felicitates himself in a recent report upon his speculation in favor of Georgia. The Confederates, it is true, do not comprehend the patriotism of the operation, but Gov. BROWN is a State right's man, and as such is as ready to plunder the Confederacy as the Union. In matters where his State is concerned, all is fish that comes to his net. Patriotism, he intimates, is a capital thing to talk about, but financially considered, it is a delusion when the interests of his own State are concerned.

Spain and Southern Recognition.

The Captain-General of Cuba has authorized the admission of vessels bearing the flag of the Confederated States into all the ports of the island. They are to be received on the footing of the most favored nations; and while a reservation is made that such hospitality is not to be regarded in the light of full recognition, it practically, as the reader will readily see, amounts to such an act. There are no means of judging whether this action of the Captain-General originates at Madrid or at Havana. In the latter case, it may be disavowed by the Spanish Government. In the former, it can only be regarded as an expression of unfriendly feeling toward this Government; and as a bribe offered to Southern fillibusterism that it let Cuba alone. The fact is not one which we can accept as merely an insult and not as an injury. In assuring the rebels that they have only to evade the blockade to find ample supplies of everything they most need awaiting them in friendly ports so convenient as those of Cuba, and that their bastard flag shall protect their privateers from pursuit and capture so long as they remain in Spanish waters, is to offer a huge premium for breaking the blockade, and a bounty upon privateering. All those who now find difficulty in forwarding their wares from the North to the greedy markets of the South, will hereafter ship them to the Antilles, and there dispose of them to customers, who, by using vessels of light draft, which can penetrate any of the keys, bayous, and rivers of the Southern coast, will find little difficulty in reaching supplies. Against this sort of adventure, it will be imposible to make the blockade proof. No vigilance can confine or exclude such inconspicuous craft; and we shall witness a cordon established at so great an expense rendered valueless because of these inevitable evasions. We need not indeed be surprised, if the ports of Cuba, under the new rule, be made dépôts for cotton which can be gathered up along the coasts by these small bottoms, which will only put to sea when the watching cruiser has left the mouth of the particular estuary. Possibly, this is the sort of smuggling to which the English are looking so confidently, as destined to give them at least one-third of the crop.

We have already an account accumulating against Spain, which will be brought to a settlement very early after the close of this civil war. The clever legerdemain by which San Domingo was annexed, and the bullying of Hayti, with the motive of provoking the Black Republicans into a war, which Spain is fully able to make one of easy conquest, are transactions which, even in the midst of our National difficulties, we have not viewed with indifference. It is an agreeable and indeed highly desirable thing to compact the scattered Spanish Antilles, by using San Domingo as a connecting link between Porto Rico and Cuba; but it is not the intention of the American Government to permit a great, conscienceless, Slave-trading empire to erect itself across our great ocean highway, and control communication between our Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts. To the evolution of the American policy upon this subject, we shall add resentment for the aid and comfort now afforded to our domestic enemy; and for the cowardice which led to the selection of a moment when our national strength was absorbed in an internal struggle, which European statesmen choose to regard as necessarily mortal.

To other European misapprehensions and miscalculations, Spain adds this: That she looks to this war as utterly exhausting our national strength, whereas it is making us for the first time in our history a great military and naval power. When the struggle shall be over, we shall possess a Navy of truly formidable proportions and armament, and an Army of five hundred thousand experienced fighting men. These will not be disused and disbanded until all outstanding difficulties in our foreign relations shall have been adjusted. Spain, at once craven and presumptuous, will have a severe reckoning; and it will be found, generally, that the Monroe Doctrine, which, through the long period of our military weakness, has been nothing more than a phrase, will in that period of strength become and remain a fact.

A New Secessionist Dodge.

There is one laughable fantasy that is continually appearing in that portion of the French Press that enjoys Secessionist subsidies. France, they argue, should surely sympathize with the South, seeing that the Latin race is the basis of the Southern population! It is rather adroit of the rebel emissaries to exploit this notion, as it takes Frenchmen in a very weak spot. There is no delusion to which they are more susceptible than historical affiliations of race. It is only a few years ago since the British American Provinces were violently alarmed by a publication entitled *Canada Reconquered by France*, in which ethnologic considerations were urged in favor of oversetting the English rule and reinstating France in possession. And it is but the other day that a monument to WILLIAM the Conqueror was raised in the port whence he sailed for England, menacingly announcing to perfidious Albion that, should a French fleet ere long land on her shores a mass of Gallic legions, it would be in pursuit of those race-affinities and race-rights established eight hundred years ago by the boat-loads that went over under the Norman bastard.

But sensitive though the French are to the touch of reminiscences of this sort, it is very doubtful whether the Secessionists will be able to make much capital out of it. The fact is, the argument proves too much, and while sympathy is demanded for the Confederates on the ground that there are historical associations binding the descendants of Frenchmen who, centuries ago, settled in Louisiana or South Carolina, with the Latin race, it will not be forgotten that the same Latin race once held the prolongation of the same territory clear up to the Lakes, the whole immense domain from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi being known as *New France*; so that France should, for the same reason, feel a lively interest in her old Northern possessions and their cause. Besides, when the United States paid into French coffers the round sum of fifteen millions dollars for the Louisiana Territory, all race-claims and rights were, of course, henceforth abandoned; whereas never a *sou* was paid for the vast domain she held in the North, so that we have a reversionary legacy of sympathy. On the whole, this is a poor dodge of the rebel agents; the French see through the trick. They must try again.

The Mexican Anarchy.

The news we get from Mexico is of that indeterminate character, which always places the affairs of that anomalous country beyond the reach of ordinary judgment. That the Liberal Government has acquired additional strength from the defeat and dispersion of the reactionary force, which has infested for months the very suburbs of the capital, is in itself a circumstance that should give encouragement. But then the victory was extremely imperfect. All of the insurgent generals, fourteen in number, and including MARQUEZ, ZULOAGA, and other capable leaders, effected their escape; and, it is needless to say, while the Church has means, and priests can exert the weapons of superstition, such leaders will not long want followers. And while a prolongation of civil war is thus secured, nothing can be more insecure than life upon any of the roads in the Republic. No diligence escapes attack; and no day passes without reports of frightful assassinations and robberies, foreigners suffering chiefly from these murderous assaults. Even in the streets of the capital, they are remorselessly shot down or stabbed. This inability to protect the persons of its citizens extends to its own protection and the enforcement of its authority. Thus, notwithstanding distinct orders to the contrary, Señor ROBLES, the reactionary general, remains undisturbed at Guanajuato, and COMONFORT, whose *coup d'état* introduced this immediate chapter of Mexican troubles, enjoys the hospitality of VIDAURRI at Monterey. Without money, or strength, or authority, it requires more than a casual victory to save the perishing government. It will require the intervention of a foreign State powerful enough to occupy the country, and enforce an authority, which may perhaps be left formally in the present hands, but which must be mediately derived from some wiser source. To this duty Mr. CORWIN'S negotiations may have already committed us; but we may be assured, if we do not accept the mission, it will be fulfilled by England, or France, or both.

The Financial Contrast.

Arms, ammunition, food and clothing, tents for the soldiers, together with the means of conveying baggage and munitions, are things which cannot be dispensed with in war, and without which, neither numbers, skill, nor bravery, can be rendered available. Behind all these, and controlling all, is the necessity for money—not the doubtful issues of overpressed and non-redeeming banks, nor the still more doubtful issues of a Government whose credit is based upon moonshine, and whose ability, present or remote, to pay, has no visible foundation in any of the ordinary resources of nations, but hard cash or its equivalent in evidences that can at all times be converted into coin. Without this absolute prerequisite, an Army cannot be sustained for any considerable length of time. A single campaign may be fought, lasting so long as the first burst of enthusiasm may continue, or the first supplies remain unexhausted. But the chill blasts of Autumn, the bleak storms of Winter, will cool the ardor of men accustomed to the common necessaries and comforts, if not the luxuries of life, when these shall be wanting. Lack of food, of clothing, of shelter from the storm, unshod feet blistered by marching, or bitten by frost, are stern and practical facts which no enthusiasm can overlook, or false patriotism dispel. They are present and palpable evils hard to be borne, and whose cure can be effected only by the possession and use of money. Military contributions levied at the point of the bayonet, the plunder of a country in which an army may be operating, of its food, its surplus clothing, its means of subsistence and transportation, can at best afford a temporary resource, against which is to be set off the indignation of an incensed and outraged people. Supplies gathered in this way are soon exhausted, and a return to the stern necessity for money must be made. In all modern wars the nation possessing the largest and surest resources in this respect has, with scarcely an exception, been the victor in the strife of arms. Triumph has almost invariably followed the standard supported by the largest and most available supply of cash. Especially has this been so when other circumstances have been anything like equal between the belligerents.

In view of the present contest in this country, these facts are of immense importance in calculating the probabilities of the future. The rebel States are without credit and without money. They cannot borrow from abroad, for no foreign capitalist will loan them a dollar upon any securities they can offer. They cannot borrow from their own people, for their people are too poor to lend, and the destruction of their trade and commerce, as an incident of the war, increases the measure of their poverty. They cannot raise the necessary funds by taxation, for the people do not possess, nor can they obtain, the necessary coin to pay with. The issues of suspended Banks will not answer, for everybody knows and feels that such issues can never be redeemed—that the Banks themselves are hopelessly bankrupt, crushed by the destruction of commerce and trade which constituted their inner life. They cannot resort to the issue of State or Confederate scrip, for these cannot be exchanged for coin in any market in the world. The States are already cumbered with debts fully equal to their ability to pay, and the infamy of past repudiation clinging to them, is a fatal index pointing to the greater infamy of repudiation in the future. They cannot depend upon their famous scheme of cotton contributions for relief, for, were they of an amount equal to the emergency, still cotton can be made available only as it can be disposed of in foreign markets, and the blockade effectually seals every Southern port against its exportation. On the other hand the Government of the United States is abundantly supplied with money, not borrowed from abroad, but advanced by the loyal people of the country. Money flowing into the National Treasury faster even than needed, and with a constantly increasing volume—confidence in the financial resources of the country, in its ability to pay, and in its ability to crush the rebellion prevails among all classes and everywhere. Investment in Government stocks is stimulated as well by faith in their security, as by patriotism. The caution of avarice even sees in them a safe depository for its surplus capital. No resort to foreign loans is necessary. The money needed is in the country, and confidence in the Government brings it forward to meet the wants of the Treasury.

Such is the wide contrast between the rebel resources and those of the Government, and unless history shall prove false to itself, there need be small apprehension as to the result of this melancholy strife. The loyal States have the men, the arms, and the money necessary to carry the war to a successful issue, and neither patriotism nor courage will be wanting to accomplish such a result. The conflict may be of longer or shorter duration. The rebels may resist a destiny which is manifest, with a greater or less degree of obstinacy. Battles may have to be fought, and some of them may be lost. Temporary disaster may at some points retard the movement of the loyal armies, but of the end no intelligent man, we think, need entertain a doubt.

The Lines of Arlington.

When the Duke of WELLINGTON entered Portugal he found that although his men were brave, they were raw and inexperienced. Pitted against them were the very flower of the French Army, under a leader whose name alone almost assured victory wherever he raised his banner. The English General cautiously felt his lines at every point, and then determined on a masterly movement. He commenced a series of fortifications, the strength of which has rendered their creator's name as famous as his after success at Waterloo. As they progressed, he turned his encampment into a vast play-ground. The raw soldiers, under the genial influence of cricket and other games, gained vigor and confidence in their own resources. The officers hunted as freely and with as much *abandon* as in their own homes; ample supplies were sent from England, and, apparently, the men had ceased to remember that they were sent to fight—and seemed intent only on amusement. The English at home, with their national fondness for grumbling, which we so largely inherit from them, complained incessantly and bitterly; their leading Presses denounced the inactivity of the Peninsular Army, and demanded an immediate advance. The leader of the English host, as prudent as he was brave, quietly awaited his time, and the men continued to disport themselves behind the lines of Torres Vedras. In the meanwhile the vast Army of MASSENA, shut out from prompt channels of supplies, chafing under inactivity, and kept at bay, it knew not why, became demoralized and lost its unity. For the first time in his military career Marshal MASSENA found that the men he had so often led to victory hesitated. When armies do this, like women they are lost. The English fell on them like an Alpine torrent, and drove them through Spain, through the Pyrenees, even unto Bayonne.

The world-famous lines of Torres Vedras are reproduced in the New World on the shores of the Potomac. Many of the attributes of MASSENA belong to BEAUREGARD, and WELLINGTON and our young Chieftain, MCCLELLAN, have many traits in common. Like the English in the Peninsular War, we have ample supplies, and our enemy is necessarily much straitened, not only in his lines of communication, owing to the blockade, but also threatened in a way he did not calculate upon at Hatteras Inlet. Let our Army of 150,000 amuse themselves, and let cricket, quoit and base ball, alternating with the daily drill, give them vigor and endurance. The soldiers of the Potomac may quietly bide their time, and when victory perches upon another successful naval expedition, and the Army of disunion hesitates, then, like the fell swoop of the eagle, let them precipitate themselves on the terrified enemy, and drive it from Virginia, from Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, down the Mississippi, and sweep rebellion into the waters of the Gulf.

HOW A TRAITOR LIES.—When Gov. BERIAH MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky, sent in his recent message to the Union Legislature of that State, a good many persons supposed that he was showing the "white feather," and that, having gone as far as he dared, he was disposed to "hedge" against his treason. After having argued at great length on the side of the Confederates, the Governor said:

"Their (the people of Kentucky's) decision will be law to me. Every constitutional act of their lawful representatives will be executed by me with as much vigilance and fidelity as if it originated in my own brain."

A few days since, the "lawful representatives" of the people of Kentucky, to whom this message was addressed, directed Gov. MAGOFFIN, by an overwhelming vote, to order the Confederate troops out of the State of Kentucky, which they had invaded at two points. And the treacherous Executive exhibited his "vigilance and fidelity" in executing the legislative will by *vetoing* the resolutions they had adopted. If such unmitigated villains escape the gallows, we do not see any further use in the cultivation of hemp.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY HERO GONE.—We give place elsewhere to the mortuary remarks with which Mr. BENJAMIN WOOD consigns the *Daily News* to the limbo of disloyal journalism. It is due to this gentleman to confess that he has shown infinite pluck and doggedness in the prosecution of his war upon the Government; to the very last, with the fear of Fort Lafayette before his eyes, urging his treason with matchless sophistry, and an assumption of patriotism, the audacity of which is simply astounding. But Mr. WOOD'S aspirations to martyrdom have been foiled. He has not been arrested; his dying newspaper has left all hopes of its existence, with a claim for damages, like poor Cock Robin's, and he goes about unmolested, like a true man. It will be in vain for him to attempt to convince any reasonable number of men outside of the State-prison and the lunatic asylum, that while the individual has a right to assail the Government, and even to make his assault, if possible, absolutely mortal, Government has no right to repel the attack and punish its assailant. It will also be difficult to make many converts to the belief, that society is so much less important than the individual, that it must perish and give way to anarchy, rather than impose a wholesome restraint upon personal license and liberty. And yet, the demonstration of these two propositions is necessary before Mr. WOOD can be justified.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Defeat and Dispersion of the Reactionary Army—Progress of Events—Universal Religious Toleration Decreed—The Prospect.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1861.

We have had stirring times here lately. Night before last we had news of the defeat of MARQUEZ, the Tacubaya assassin. The city was in great commotion—all the bells ringing, cannons firing, and more noise from the people and their fireworks than we have on the Fourth of July. We got the news only about 6 o'clock in the evening. There is now a chance for a little peace in the country.

I give such official documents relative to the battle as have thus far been made public:

COL. GOROZTIZA TO GEN. ROSAS LANDA.

CHAPULTEPEC, Aug. 14—1½ P. M.

MY DEAR GENERAL: From a verbal report I have just received from Sen. CASTANEDA, Judge of Acapulco, I ascertain that the latter has learned from a reliable source that the bandit MARQUEZ has been defeated by Gen. GONZALES ORTEGA. The engagement began last evening at the hacienda of Atengo, and was continued all night with great fury, over the country as far as Jalatlaco, and it is said that the enemy was completely routed by daybreak this morning. It is added that remnants of the enemy's forces reached Huisquilucanian in complete disorder, and the spies of Sen. CASTANEDA, who bring me the report, have seen the beaten troops with their own eyes.

All of which I have thus the satisfaction of communicating to you, for your information, begging you to notice that all previous advices received from Sen. CASTANEDA have proved to be facts. Yours, &c.,

V. GOROZTIZA.

GEN. ORTEGA TO SEN. ALAS, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MEXICO.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS, JALATLACO, Aug. 14.

At 11 o'clock last evening I reached this neighborhood, which was occupied by MARQUEZ, ZULOAGA, and CHORLEEN and fourteen other Generals, at the head of 2,500 men. An animated conflict immediately ensued, the result of which is, at the present moment (3 o'clock A. M.,) that the enemy has been entirely routed by the troops under my command, and has left in my hands his entire armament, his artillery, munitions and 200 prisoners. The remainder of the reactionary force has completely dispersed, thanks to the darkness, and my ignorance of the topography of the locality.

The Oaxaca contingent, to whom I assigned the honor of leading the van and commencing the battle, behaved most heroically.

The generals fled; the leaders and officers whom I have taken are of secondary rank. GALVES and PARRA are captured. I am still without details of our losses, as well as of those of the enemy.

In a few hours I leave for Serena, with a view to occupying, to-morrow, the 15th inst., the Sierra de las Cruces.

Your Excellency will felicitate the supreme Government upon the victory secured by its arms, transmitting to it at the same time a copy of the present communication, while I prepare the formal report.

JESUS G. ORTEGA.

From the *Extraordinary*, I gather and add the following additional items:

MARQUEZ himself fled towards the road leading to the interior. On the 15th he passed Tepeji del Rio, and on the 17th reached Arroyozarco, accompanied by a few hundred men who had already joined him again.

After the triumph at Jalatlaco a descent was made upon Huixquilucan, where the banditti of the Valley have their head-quarters, and several prisoners were taken, a few killed, and the rest put to flight. BUFFANO was also driven from his position in the Monte de las Cruces. Another victory, it is claimed, has been gained over another party of bandits and defenders of the clergy near Tialpam, and still other victories of less importance—really none—are reported.

The triumphant Army of Gen. ORTEGA has come into the city, and the defeated Generals are, no doubt, gathering together their scattered forces. But it will take them some time to make front again, on account of the scarcity of arms. A large number of important papers were taken, and we hear that many persons in this city are shown to be in relations with MARQUEZ. We have heard strange reports in this connection, which, if true, will astonish many of our readers. We do not know if it be the intention of the Government to make public the information thus obtained, or to reserve it for its own special fund of knowledge.

The news from the interior is satisfactory to the Government. Gen. DOBLADO, whose name has been for some time used by the opponents of the Government in connection with their plans, has moved against MEJIA in person. He arrived at Queretaro on the 16th. Gen. DOBLADO assures the Government of his respect and obedience. The order sent from here for the arrest of Gen. ROBLES had been received by Gen. DOBLADO, who gives his assurance that ROBLES shall be arrested if he enters the State of Guanajuato. The forces of MEJIA were of San Sebastian Bernal, and were reported to be 1,500 strong. These will, doubtless, be made to fly to the Sierra again.

The Government have imposed a property tax of one per cent. on all persons living in the district of Mexico, embracing, we hear, foreigners, who have applied for advice to Her Majesty's Minister, who, in a letter dated 23d August, has recommended them only to pay it on compulsion and under protest. This was the same advice given in October, 1858, to Mr. WORRALL, by Mr. OTWAY, who was in consequence expelled from the Republic at 12 hours' notice. But this gentleman has hitherto had no redress, the indemnity awarded him has not been paid. Sir CHARLES WYKE has received no instructions to press it, and has even stated to Mr. WORRALL, that in his case he sees no ground for his claiming a preference to any other ordinary British claim. This indifference has made bold the authorities of Mexico, who, seeing the indifference of England to infringements of our original treaty and the ado that is made of petty matters have no hesitation in imposing these unlawful imposts.

We learn from persons lately arrived from the Pacific Coast that a considerable emigration from California is now pouring into the States of Sonora and Sinaloa. In the latter State, and on the confines of Chihuana, rich gold placers have been discovered and miners are doing well. The discoveries already made have induced several persons to return to California for their families and friends, and it is expected that large numbers of emigrants will pour into Sinaloa and Chihuahua in the next few months. If the reports we have be correct—and we consider they are well founded—the gold discoveries on the west coast of Mexico are likely to surpass those of California and Australia. If so we shall soon have the corresponding revolution here, and Mazatlan will become the second, if not the first, port on the west coast of America.

On the 9th inst. a treaty of peace, commerce and navigation, between Belgium and Mexico, was signed by Mr. KINT, Plenipotentiary of Belgium, and Sr. MONTES for this Republic. This treaty guarantees religious toleration in the Republic of Mexico.

According to the *Progress*, ROBLES is at Guanajuato, and COMONFORT at Monterey, where they are hospitably entertained, notwithstanding the Federal Government had ordered their expulsion.

The World's Fair in 1862.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The following is a list of the Commissioners appointed by the President to represent the interests of American exhibitors at the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, to be held in the City of London, September, 1862: William H. Seward, Secretary of State; Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of Interior; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts; Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution; Robert B. Minturn, of New-York; J. Dawson Coleman, of Pennsylvania; John H. Kliphart, of Ohio; James R. Partridge, of Maryland; B. P. Johnson, of New-York; Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington; W. W. Seaton, of Washington; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census Bureau.

Suicide of Rev. E. Yates Reese, of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Rev. E. YATES REESE, D. D., editor of the *Methodist Protestant* newspaper, committed suicide, this morning, by cutting his throat. The unfortunate man had suffered from mental derangement for some time.

Discontinuance of the New-Hampshire Gazette.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 14.

The New-Hampshire *Gazette*, published at Portsmouth, one hundred and five years old, is discontinued from to-day.

The Wagon Trains, &c.

The Supply of the Teamsters—The Great Importance of the Horses and Wagons—Provisions and Food of the Heroes—Hints to the Rebel, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1861.

I strolled to-day, for several hours, over the suburbs of the city, in which are located the wagon-yards, and the horses and mules employed to draw them, as well as the ambulances, and I confess that much as I had seen of them in their movements about the city, I was not prepared to witness the formidable array they make in camp. An intelligent teamster informed me that there are about two thousand wagons, with about eight thousand horses or mules to draw them, besides horses for the wagon-masters to ride. To these must be added the horses of the several cavalry regiments, the artillery, the ambulances, and the field-officers of the infantry, making an aggregate of several thousands more. The wagons, with their teams, allowing 100 feet to each, would extend in a direct line, forty miles, or from here to Baltimore, and the ambulances some miles more.

I regret to say that the condition of the wag n horses is not creditable to those having them in charge, and that they are dying at the rate of five or six per day. The wagon-master referred to above stated that six dead horses were hauled out to the common at the foot of Meridian Hill yesterday, and four the day previous. The horses are, in many cases, poor, and, in every instance where I had the opportunity of inquiring of their drivers, the testimony was that the ration of food allowed them was insufficient. They get just a peck of oats and thirteen pounds of hay daily, and this is said by the teamsters to be less than is fed to the horses of citizens. I could not learn whether the fault is in the laws or in those appointed to administer them; some teamsters thought the latter, and one complained that the men employed to drive the horses fared no better. It was suggested by the wagon-master that some of the horses which were brought here in fine condition had at first become poor, and then began to improve, which he attributed to the fact that they had been fattened on grass. The sudden change to grain and hay, and to hard work, reduced them for a while, but afterwards restored them. But he thought the allowance of food too small. I see no reason why the horses employed in drawing Government wagons should work harder than others. The trains seem to move at their leisure, and I notice that one wheel is generally locked, even on level ground, or in ascending the slight acclivities of our street grades. This is said to be necessary on account of the rawness of the teams; but it is also said to make the pulling heavy. It certainly ought not to be allowed after the horses begin to fail in flesh and strength.

The military authorities cannot be too circumspect as it regards the management of the immense number of wagons and teams now employed by the Government. They may be assured that if there be a possible chance of making money out of the expenditures for the Army, the sharpers and swindlers will find it, and will avail themselves of it, even should it cost the destruction of the Army and the country. Knaves know no obligations of patriotism.

In this connection I will call attention to a perfectly legitimate opportunity for making money out of the war, which no one has taken advantage of. I allude to the hundreds of dead horses which are permitted to putrefy on the common, instead of being converted into soap. There is no enterprize here, and I suggest that some of your Northern soap-makers might come to Washington and coin money out of these dead horses. They generally die suddenly, from heat and over-exercise, or from some violent disease, with all their fat upon them.

I have heard surprise expressed that wood is purchased in Washington at an enormous price per cord for the troops on the other side of the river, who have lately cleared fifty acres of woodland in one body, in order to give free sweep to the artillery, besides considerable bodies at other points. Certainly this green wood would answer for cooking purposes in August and September.

I learn from a native of Beaufort, North Carolina, now resident here, that Hatteras Inlet was formed in 1846, up to which time the road passed over it. And it seems that another storm broke over it in 1854, by which the channel was considerably deepened. It is now the best inlet to the sounds. For half a century the North Carolinians have discussed the utility of opening an inlet at Nag's Head, which is not far south of Norfolk, and many a Congressman has flattered himself and his constituents that he could induce the General Government to undertake the work. It used to be thought, I remember, that about a million dollars would be sufficient to open a deep-ship-channel. It is probable that a tenth part of the sum would have sufficed, if we are to judge by what nature has accomplished at Hatteras. It was only necessary to dig a ditch two or three feet deep, and a mile or less in length, to initiate the channel. The next storm would accomplish the rest.

It is quite evident that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has received his notions of what the American Government is from those who so long administered, and at length betrayed it. They taught that the United States were bound together by a mere league—that, in fact, we have no Supreme Government, and that each State is sovereign. It was natural that a foreign Government with which we have so little intercourse as that with Russia should be imbued with this idea, and that it should to some extent recognize in the present rebellion a mere misunderstanding or quarrel between independent States. Looking at American institutions in this light, the Emperor of Russia ventured to advise us to compromise our differences, and delicately withholds any opinion as to their nature. He evidently looks at our Constitution through the medium of the Calhoun lens, which interprets it to be a mere compact of confederate States—not a Constitution of National and perpetual Union and Government, supreme in its sphere over States and State Constitutions.

OBSERVER.

Prisoners of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The terms of surrender agreed upon at Fort Hatteras seems likely to raise a new question in the contest. Hitherto, the Government has avoided recognizing any prisoners in this light, and though Gen. FREMONT, on his own responsibility, exchanged prisoners with the rebels of Missouri, there seems to have been no official introduction of the term, "prisoner of war," in the negotiation. The course of the Government has, so far, been, in my opinion, singular, and I can see no sufficient explanation of it. Officers have been permitted to resign almost at will from the commencement of the rebellion, with a full knowledge that they intended forthwith to join the Secessionists. No attempt has been made to arrest them, or even put them on a parole not to serve against the United States; and in this way the South has been permitted to officer its Army by selection. Few old and worthless men have resigned, and those few have received no promotion. As an example of resignations accepted, Capt. BARRY, of the Pay Department, was suffered to resign, although a defaulter to the amount of $40,000. Paymaster MAGEE's resignation was accepted, though he carried off money to pay [illegible]; and, finally, that of Capt. THOMAS JORDAN was accepted, though he was on trial for embezzlement, full proof of his guilt being in the hands of the Department. It was notorious, moreover, that many of the officers who resigned at an early period of the war really had no heart in the rebellion, and would very willingly have given a parole, but on arriving among their Southern friends, were compelled by pressure to join actively with them. Latterly, indeed, a few insignificant midshipmen and lieutenants in the Army have been arrested, but the great mass, and all important characters, have been suffered to go free. Without them, it is clear that the rebel troops never could have been disciplined, and would be destitute of commanders. BEAUREGARD, LEE, JOHNSON and JOHNSTON, might all have been put on parole or confined.

In the meanwhile, officers and men of the United States, no matter by what treachery they fell into the hands of the rebels, have been ignominiously confined and compelled to give more ignominious paroles. The men so basely betrayed by TWIGGS, even that traitor stipulated, should be allowed to leave the country. Yet his "convention" was violated, and they were again seized and held as prisoners. This was in great part due to the neglect of the Government, in not at once providing means for bringing them away. There are at this time a number of officers and about 400 men detained as prisoners at San Antonio, and others are under engagements to hold themselves subject to exchange, their friends being hostages for their good faith. There is the entire body of prisoners taken at Manassas, and now there is still another large party, including officers, who have been betrayed to the rebels in New-Mexico by the cowardice or treason of their commander, and will doubtless be treated in the same way.

On the other hand, we have just succeeded in capturing some hundreds of the enemy, and by the capitulation we receive them not as traitors in arms but as prisoners of war. Will the Government lose anything in credit by exchanging them? Will it let these, too, free on parole without reference to the security of our own people. The Southern papers propose to put their prisoners to work as slaves on their plantations. What will our Government do in return?

The entire indifference of the Government to the brave men who have fallen into the hands of the enemy while fighting its battles, the ease with which it seems to forget their existence and the hardships and insults they suffer, is calculated not only to disgust but to dishearten the Army, and all belonging to it. Let the military authorities do one thing or another;—either exchange prisoners, or hold all captives, all resigning officers, all avowed Secessionists as hostages for the safety and good treatment of our people. X.

The Flag of Truce.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." In the present unhappy state of our country—when a worse than a Watt Tyler rebellion is making desperate efforts to overturn our Government, and arch traitors of the Guy Fawkes school are prowling in our midst, plotting with unscrupulous hand to blow up the palladium of our liberties and betray us into the power of the rebels—it becomes every patriotic citizen to constitute himself a sentinel, to watch the "signs of the times," to be on the alert to detect the slightest movement of treason at home, whether it comes "like a snake in the grass," creeping through our body politic with white-feathered suggestions of crafty compromise and ignoble peace, or in the more venturesome, if not more venal, form of supplying material aid to the enemy; to watch, also, the movements of our more open enemies on the other side of the line, and, if possible, to fathom their motives when sailing under false colors—a trick so common in the tactics of our *chivalric* foe—and to report, as faithful watchmen, to the "powers that be," either by information or suggestion, whatever of importance crosses his field of observation.

Acting on this principle of duty, it may not be amiss to call more special attention to the employment of the flag of truce by the rebels between Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. So causeless have been some of these occasions for a flag of truce, that our officers, slow to suspect treachery, were compelled to forbid their approach within long communicating distance. It would seem a stretch of caution in this enlightened age to suspect, among a chivalric people, the habitual prostitution of an emblem of safety so sacred as the flag of truce, to purposes of treachery and deceit. But when the *morale* of a whole people seems suddenly debased; when the sanctity of an oath is coolly violated by that class of all others in the community who had been regarded as the soul of honor—our West Point officers; when we see falsehood stamped upon every act, from the highest State papers to the most insignificant military report; when treason, long nursed in treachery and deceit, suddenly bursts forth into giant rebellion, the most causeless and wicked since the arch-fiend rebelled against Heaven itself, shall we be astonished at any lesser violations of the rules which govern honorable men, or the laws which regulate the intercourse of civilized peoples in times of peace or of war? Shall we be slow to suspect that the flag of truce is used as a cloak to cover treachery, even when ostensibly returning beneath its sacred folds to their homes, the unfortunate captives of their privateers, and the crews of vessels wrecked on their coast? *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*

These harsh suggestions are called forth by some seeming contradictions in the policy pursued by the rebel authorities. We hear that some of the crews of prize vessels, and some crews from the vessels wrecked on their coast, are comfortably transported to Norfolk, and thence kindly sent under protection of a flag of truce to Fortress Monroe, and bid Godspeed to their homes and friends, while other whole crews are rudely marched off to Richmond to share the shackles and confinement of the prisoners of war. Why this invidious distinction? Why are not the subjects of this suspicious clemency as valuable for prisoners of war as those who are retained? Can any one answer—and, if not, is not the matter worth investigating? Can some of these prizes and some of these wrecked vessels have relations with this vile rebellion which the others do not have? Fort Lafayette bears ample witness that we have active traitors among us. Intercepted correspondence proves that vessels sail from our ports in mutual understanding with rebels of seceded States. Such vessels are made ready captives, and safely piloted by rebel prize crews through the intricacies of the blockade to the rebel haven. Again, a recent arrival from Fort Hatteras reports more than twenty vessels ashore between Cape Hatteras and Cape Henry, and like reports have been made before since the establishment of the blockade. Cape Hatteras is without dispute a dangerous lee shore in a storm—as many a staunch ship, and many a brave sailor have learned to their sorrow; but the coast from Cape Hatteras forty miles northward, is a straight stretch of leve sand beach, in ordinary weather as safe a *fundum*—as Gov. WISE would call it—for beaching a vessel, as the most fastidious mariner could desire; and not seldom is it thus taken advantage of, as a cloud of witnesses can testify; and the writer has himself, while enjoying the delightful sea breezes of that pleasant Summer resort, more than once witnessed its accomplishment with perfect safety to crew and cargo. Taking into consideration then, the fact that there are cargoes of articles contraband of war, for the attainment of which our rebel foes can well afford to sacrifice the vessel, and to send both officers and men homeward under the sanctity of a flag of truce, withal well [illegible]

[illegible] concluded with their venture; and we have one interpretation of the unusual number of wrecks seen at these times on the Carolina shore, and one solution of the strange discrimination in the treatment of crews of different vessels by their rebel captors.

Would it be unconstitutional (!) to take these victims of rebel clemency through a Custom-house inspection, peradventure there be found in their bags the "pieces of silver," the price of their treason? And when they again come to our seaport towns to prepare for another venture on the high seas, might it not be conducive to honest trade and honorable warfare that they be meanwhile under the *surveillance* of our efficient Marshal. *Verbum sat sapienti.*

ONE WHO KNOWS THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

The State Fair at Chicago—A Fine Exhibition of Cattle, Mechanical, Agricultural and War Implements.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1861.

The principal object of interest with us this week is the State Fair, for which extensive preparations have been made. During Friday, Saturday, and Monday the Entry clerks were busy, and over two thousand entries were made. The arrivals on Monday were even beyond expectation, and additional accommodations had to be rented for horses, stock, &c. But alas, for all human calculations. On Monday morning the clouds were threatening, and rain fell in small quantities. But it cleared up at an early hour, and the sun shone out with his accustomed brightness. But yesterday morning a regular Fall drizzle commenced, which occasionally enlarged into showers, and continued till late in the afternoon. The Fair Grounds had been very injudiciously located out on the prairie, about six miles from the city, where the soil is black and *greasy*, and which the rain soon converted into a most disagreeable and adhesive mud. This inopportune storm will very much interfere with the attendance both from the country and city; but from present appearances the latter end will be much better than the beginning.

As it is however, the show, as such, is eminently successful, be the number of visitors great or small. The exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, is magnificent—far the best ever seen in the Northwest, and probably superior to many in the Eastern States, and of which we think none but New-York can equal. The horses are superb, and the blood stock an honor to the breeders of the State. There are more good Durhams than we ever saw together on a similar occasion, with a single exception. Of sheep there are a goodly number of the most approved qualities. The long, coarse wools are attracting considerable attention just now, for the reason that the manufacture of Army goods, into which they enter, has become such an extensive and profitable business in this country. The porcine race is well represented, not only in numbers, but in the character of the specimens in the pens. All the improved breeds are here—all the colors and *strains* native to the soil, whose ancestors were bred abroad, and many who have themselves had the honor aforetime of being British subjects. I never saw anything to equal the show in this department;—no, not even in the Empire State. There is a good show of textile fabrics, though a large portion of these do not claim to be of home manufacture. The sewing-machine agents are on hand with every style and variety of their useful and appreciated aids of the housewife. The fine art hall and the horticultural room have not been neglected, but are glorious with the productions of skill, genius and nature. The show in these departments is a fine one. Among naturalists, we noticed a most extensive and splendid display of mineralogical specimens, by Prof. McCHESNEY, of the University of Chicago. The mechanical department does not come up to expectations, nor what it ought, in view of what might have been done, even by Chicago alone. There is a good display of farm implements, a branch in which the West excels. In keeping with the spirit of the times, the entries of fire-arms is quite extensive. There are a 6-pound breech-loading cannon, from Jacksonville; one 6-pound breech-loading cannon, from Alton; a breech-loading "three-shooter" cannon, from Chicago; a 9-pound improved cannon, from Bloomington; a breech-loading rifle for infantry, from Hartford, Conn.; a breech-loading carbine, for cavalry, from same; a COLT's telegraphic target-rifle, from Jerseyville, in this State; an improved Minié rifle, from Chicago; an improved musket, from Chicago; a conical cannon-ball, to prevent loss of force by bindage; and a solid shot, for cannon, from Chicago. The trial of the firearms is to be a feature of much interest, and, if we are favored with fair weather, will attract a large concourse Gov. YATES, Prince NAPOLEON, and other distinguished individuals, are expected, and they will divide the attention and curiosity of the multitude with the Durhams and the Southdowns. And there are to be horse-races, too; and, you know, good, pious people, who would scorn to be seen upon a race-course, can look complacently, and without a twinge of conscience, upon the same thing, when it is a part of a State or county fair! And then, there is to be slack-wire walking, and other mountebanking, all for the improvement of the agriculture of the State!

I was looking over the morning paper just now, and by way of encouragement, as showing that the war had not killed off all business at the North, I noted down the following commercial transactions of this city for a single day:

Receipts by Lake—Lumber, 2,309,000 feet; Shingles, 1,405,000; Lath, 663,000; Coal, 1,606 tons; Salt, 6,800 lbs.; Wood, 391 cords; Sugar, 235 hhds.; Railroad-ties, 1,500; Iron, 130 tons: Fish, 200 bbls.

Shipments by Lake—Corn, 341,080 bush.; Wheat, 121,050 bush.; Rye, 8,321 bush.; Flour, 5,621 bbls.

Receipts by Railroad—Wheat, 61,183 bush.; Corn, 128,161 bush.; Flour, 6,123 bbls.; Cattle, 891; Hogs, 1,200. *By Canal*—Corn, 58,900 bush.; Wheat, 15,611 bush.; Oats, 18,000 bush.; Seeds, 57,000 lbs. *Shipped*—Shingles, 184,000; Lath, 54,000; Lumber, 181,000 feet—besides innumerable sundries.

These figures, added to our general business in other branches, make quite a respectable show these secession times.

There is not much new in military affairs. Recruiting goes on quite briskly—though the ranks do not fill up as rapidly as they ought in this time of peril to the Union. Gen. HUNTER has arrived among us, and was enthusiastically greeted in a public welcome. A new regiment has been initiated, to be called the "Chicago Legion," to be composed of ten full companies of infantry, two of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. It is to be got up under the auspices of the Union Defence Committee and the Home Guards. Eight companies, it is understood, are now ready for enrolment. There are now ten regiments in the Old Second Congressional District—so long represented by Long JOHN—getting ready for a call to the field. Some of them are now full, and are only awaiting uniforms and equipments.

There has been, and is still, a feverish anxiety in the public mind, hereabouts, in relation to the condition of things in and about Washington. We all anticipate, from the propinquity of the two armies, a desperate, and in some degree, a decisive battle, before many days have elapsed. And, while there is full confidence in the young Chief, with the old men for counsel, there is still a pervading anxiety as to the result. A defeat will be a death-blow, to secession a victory. I will not think such an event possible over the Union Army now concentrated at the Capital of the nation.

The somewhat notorious JOHN A. WASHINGTON, at the time of the sale of Mount Vernon, invested quite largely in real estate in Chicago. As he is a rebel in arms against the Government, the attention of the U. S. officers has been directed towards his investments, and it is more than probable that they will eventually inure to the benefit of the Government which he has attempted to destroy. I learn too that his neighbor LEE, of Arlington, also has property here. If so, that will undoubtedly take the same direction.

I saw this morning sixteen pieces of ordnance, eight and ten-inch guns, *in transitu* to Gen. FREMONT, at St. Louis. They came from the Arsenal at Pittsburgh. Some of them are Dahlgrens, and look as though they might do good service against the rebels in Missouri. They were accompanied by the usual complement of shot and shell. Two thousand head of cattle were purchased at our yards yesterday, by an Army contractor, Mr. JOHN HANCOCK. The price averaged from 2½c. to 3c. on foot. Our city is also supplying other articles of provisions in large quantities. The low prices which rule at present are highly favorable to the Government.

Our criminal calendar keeps pretty well filled, considering the hard times. Burglaries, robberies, and thefts are matters of frequent occurrence. Last week, the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court brought in three indictments for murder, and three for manslaughter. The larger portion of these, however, occurred in the country towns and villages of the county, and are not chargeable to our city. The case of Capt. CROPTEN, Sixteenth United States Infantry, indicted for manslaughter, creates more interest than any other, arising from the feeling and excitement among the Germans, caused by the killing of one of their countrymen.

The new Treasury Notes are in quite active demand by the bankers at 98, and they pass readily as currency. The supply is still limited, however.

State Troops and the United States Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By subdivision 14 of section 8 of the first article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power "To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasion." And by subdivision 15, "To *provide* for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and *for governing* such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; *reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers*, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress."

Has Congress any power to call upon the several States for troops to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasion, but from the above provision of the Constitution of the United States? If it has not, then it must take them subject to the provisions of the next subdivision 15, which "reserves to the States respectively the appointment of the officers." The Constitution and Laws of the State of New-York have provided for organizing the militia of the State into companies, battalions, regiments and divisions; and the Constitution provides that the company officers shall be elected by the members of the company, the field officers by the commissioned officers of the companies, the Brigadier-Generals by the field officers of the regiments, and the Major-Generals upon the nomination of the Governor and assent of the Senate; and all to be commissioned by the Governor. Congress shall *provide* for organizing the militia. When that is done *the State* shall commission the officers.

"Organization" as much includes brigades and divisions, as it does companies and regiments. Our fathers were fearful of a central military power, that in times of excitement, tumult and war, might sweep away State rights and establish a central Military Government. Hence the power of the General Government is restricted, and provision made that when large armies are needed, the States shall furnish as well the officers as the men, for the protection of the existence of the several States. The State of New-York has now, I suppose, seventy regiments in the service of the General Government, and will soon have more than one hundred, and, if necessary to maintain the Government formed by our fathers, under which we have so signally prospered, we could and would have three hundred regiments: and yet the State of New-York has not one general officer, nor is it intended she shall have, in this immense Army, under its command, or in any way amenable to its authority. The exigency of the times, and perhaps the fear of a false construction of motives, induces wise and patriotic men to remain silent, and thus permit this dangerous and monstrous violation of every principle of our Government and of our safety to go on unrebuked, but it will not do to remain silent.

The same reasoning and principle that induces in the War Department, to-day, the assumption of this unwarranted power, may, to-morrow, amid confusion, defeat and excitement, assume dictatorial and absolute military power, to the subversion of every legal right of a State, and the establishment of a military despotism. The assumption of superior capacity and qualification, which is ever put forward as an excuse for disregarding constitutional and legal right is, in this case, as untruthful as in the generality of such cases.

Where, when, and how has the head of the War Department acquired transcendant superiority as a military genius, or in the great cardinal virtues that justifies this assumption of power? Is it in discarding Gen. WOOL and Gen. HARNEY, and in designating Gen. MCDOWELL and Gen. MILES to command? What General officer at the Bull Run tragedy, better performed all the duties of the soldier than Gen. SCHENCK, against whom, as in some other cases, this senseless clamor has been raised to cover the imbecilities and interested objects of more designing knaves? In an Army of 300,000 men there are, in the various departments, at least 35,000 commissioned officers. The States are required to furnish the *men* comparatively helpless, and permit the General Government to appoint all the General and Staff officers, with the Commissariat, Ordnance, and all other departments, even to the local *sutler*. Is not this, then, at once a military despotism that may be turned against any State, at the will of him who may have command?

In New-York, one hundred thousand men can be sent into this Army before you reach the *staid character* of the citizen. Is it not in your officers that your safety depends with this body? It is not what has yet been, but what may be, that concerns us. The General Government can no more *make* competent men than can the State Governments. Where are your 20,000 competent gentlemen, at the disposal of the General Government to officer our men, that are not at the disposal of the States? If you must come into the ranks of the citizens to find them, can a self constituted close corporation at Washington better designate them than those whom the Constitution and laws have appointed to that duty? Are they more likely, when designated by a clique, to be honest and capable, than when thus designated by the proper authorities of the people, and the States whose laws, liberties and property, depend upon a proper performance of that duty? We call upon the Government of this State to insist upon, and to perform its duty in this matter. O. C.

Recruiting Service.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

It is obviously true that this service should be driven on more rapidly; there is the most urgent necessity for stimulating it. We do not distrust the Government; we would not embarrass it by any officious interference with its peculiar duties, but we are thoroughly convinced that something can be done to increase the efficiency of the recruiting service. We have troops sufficient to keep the rebel army in Virginia, powerful as it is represented to be, at bay, to prevent attack. That is all that is required in that quarter, but that will not put down the rebellion. All must know the obvious duty resting upon the Government of making numerous incursions and landing of troops on the rebel seacoast, exposed as that coast is for a long distance. The time is not far distant when the climate will interpose no obstacle to the accomplishment of this work; there is a naval power sufficient for its accomplishment,—BUT WHERE ARE THE TROOPS? This question should enlist the most active energies of the Government, and stir up the whole community from its foundation. Where are the troops? The dictates of economy demand that the military operations of the Government should be conducted with the utmost vigor and dispatch. The troops must be raised at once, and disciplined with the greatest possible activity, if we would see a speedy termination to the rebellion. Every man who desires to see peace and prosperity restored before the first day of May next, as they may be restored prior to that day, must come forward and employ his own personal efforts to increase the military force of the country. The same activity and earnestness which distinguish the rebel service would soon put in the field an overwhelming army. Why should we be less in earnest than the rebels? We would cast no imputations upon the Government, acting as agents in behalf of the people, nor awaken any distrust of these agents, but the time has come when the principal must come to the assistance of the agent. No agency is sufficiently effective without such assistance. Enlistments terminate at the end of the war. If these enlistments are spirited and numerous, they will be for a short term only; they will at most be six months' enlistments. Why cannot the Seventh Regiment and other popular regiments already organized be induced to step forward and offer their services for the war? Let a few examples of this sort be set, and a spirit will be instantly aroused that will accomplish the whole work, and the war, in this way, will be rendered of short duration, Let a camp be opened right here, in the neighborhood of this City, under the command of an efficient General; let it be filled at once with volunteers, and let their forces be drilled and thoroughly prepared for the field before the 1st day of January. This is practicable. No words can exaggerate the importance of an immediate increase of our military force.

A Suggestion for Scouting Parties.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your columns, to suggest an idea that, if adopted, may be useful to our skirmishers, who appear to have been so often, and in several instances fatally surprised by the enemy. If the Captain of each scouting party would carry with him an instrument similar to the stethoscope, only larger, (which could be easily constructed by a good instrument maker,) occasionally applying it to his ear and the ground—he could detect at a great distance, I think, the existence of approaching cavalry, or the footsteps of infantry; and thus by being prepared might save lives that would otherwise be lost by the guerilla system of warfare inaugurated by our antagonists. F. A. VON MOSCHIZISKER.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1861.

Treason in Bergen, N. J.—An Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in the columns of several of the daily papers a few days since that in communicating the incident of the Deputy Marshal of the United States taking their arms from a company in Bergen County for alleged disloyalty, an assertion is made that a large majority of the county are understood to be rank Secessionists. Now this is a gross calumny of our patriotic old county, which the citizens of ought not and cannot allow to remain uncontradicted. We claim and we hold, with entire truth, that the County of Bergen is as loyal and patriotic to the National Government in the present crisis as any county in the State. She has contributed largely of her youth to swell the patriotic columns now facing the rebels around the Capital of the Nation—contributing many scores of her sons to your City enlistments, which the Empire City will have the credit of producing; besides numbers who have joined the New-Jersey regiments mustered into the service at Jersey City, Hudson County. It cannot and need not be denied that we have a considerable number in Bergen County who believe that there was a period when concessions could have been made without the sacrifice of principle which would have secured the nearly entire loyalty of the Border States, and which security would have resulted in the discomfiture of the rebels in the Gulf States, without any serious amount of bloodshed. But that any considerable number of those who so held, much less a majority of the county, are now actively or passively sympathizing with the actors in this unprovoked and inexcusable rebellion, I, in behalf of my fellow-citizens of Bergen County, emphatically deny. It is of no small moment that, in view of the fact that the contents of the prominent newspapers of the day will largely make up the material of the future historian of these evil times, that an entire county, the great mass of whose inhabitants are enthusiastic in their support of the Government in its righteous defence of the Constitution, the laws, and the integrity of the Union, against the unholy assaults of banded rebels and traitors, should rest unvindicated from so discreditable an aspersion. Relying on your admitted sense of justice to give this communication place in your next issue, I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

THOS. H. HERRING,
ENGLISH NEIGHBORHOOD, Bergen County, N. J.,
Sept. 11, 1861.

Unionism in East Tennessee.

From a private letter, dated

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10, 1861.

A merchant of this city, who has just returned from a business trip in the eastern part of this State, and on the borders of Tennessee, brings a most interesting report from that section. He represents the Union sentiment as predominating, to the almost entire exclusion of anything like secessionism. The spirit that animates the whole people reminds one of the days of '76. They are ready to make every sacrifice, and are fully aroused. In his search for a noted Secessionist living near the Tennessee line, and with whom he had some business, he stopped at a house by the roadside. A huge Kentuckian, with hair cropped in a fighting trim, came to the door. In reply to the inquiry, he blurted out: "What! that d—d old traitor, J." The merchant replied that he knew nothing of his politics. "Well, perhaps you are one of the same sort." The manner in which this was spoken, and the scowl on the man's face, convinced him that it was quite as well that he could assure him that he was a Union man. "Where are you from?" "Louisville." "Louisville, give us your hand, Louisville; you had better get your money from that old scoundrel, for we don't mean to let him stay in these parts more than a week longer." He overtook a large wagon drawn by four horses. The driver had just stopped to get some water from a well. An old lady hailed him and ordered him off. "You are carrying bacon to them rebels, and you can't have any water out of that well." When the driver replied that his wagon was loaded with guns, she was furious, and started to call "the old man and the boys." On being told that the guns were for distribution among the Union men, the old lady's face beamed with joy. Many of the soldiers in Camp Dick Robinson are refugees from Tennessee, who fled through the mountain passes. They have left their families behind them, and are eager to go back. When they do, you will have glorious news from them. Though quite an invalid, PRENTICE is battling nobly here for the Union cause, and has been worth twenty regiments to it. L. D.

Fort Lee Repudiates the White Feather Movement.

FORT LEE, N. J., Monday, Sept. 9, 1861.

At an adjourned meeting of citizens favorable to the prosecution of the war, and to preserve intact the Union of the United States of America, Mr. COIT, of Coitsville, was called to the chair, and J. CALVIN SMITH, of Edgewater, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, and the meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Mr. HOYT, Mr. ANGIER, of Massachusetts, and Mr. HENDRICKSON. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Several attempts have recently been made to forward the white feather movement in this County, and by the organization of these injurious meetings our County is suffering a reproach; and

Whereas, We favor no peace or compromise with traitors, and believing that these meetings are designed under the name of Union Peace meetings, to aid the rebels in dividing our glorious Union, and planting the seed of discord and contention among Northern men; and

Whereas, We have those in our midst who are opposed to the present Administration, and on these grounds further the cause of treason, therefore

Resolved, First—That the people of Bergen County, N. J., in this great National crisis, while we deprecate war, and know the deplorable consequences that arise from it, and during its contiuance, we will recognize no political party, and will yield to no truce, until the rebels lay down their arms.

Secondly—That we consider the war a rebellion against one of the best and most benign Governments which has ever been instituted by man, and we are opposed to any terms of peace, but those which will give us an unbroken Union.

Thirdly—That we are ready to support the Administration in carrying on this war, to the sacrifice, if necessary, of our property and our lives, and will not cease our efforts until the voice of treason shall be hushed, and the Star-Spangled Banner waves over the entire Union.

Several patriotic songs were then sung; a Committee appointed to get up a grand County mass meeting, and the meeting adjourned.

J. CALVIN SMITH, Secretary.

New-Jersey.

DESCENT UPON RUNNERS.—For a long time past, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have been annoyed by runners and hack-drivers, who cross over to the New-Jersey side to solicit passengers, and have determined to put a stop to it. Yesterday, complaint was made before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, and warrants were issued for the arrest of quite a number of them. Chief of Police MARINUS and a squad of officers proceeded to the railroad dépôt, when some one on the lookout went to New-York and gave notice to the runners, by which they mostly saved themselves from Jersey law. OWEN BOYLE, JAS. SMITH and JOHN BRADY were taken into custody, and in default of $20 fine each, were committed to the county jail. It was afterwards ascertained that two other runners escaped by jumping overboard and clinging to the forward rudder of the ferry boat.

Great Fire in Murray-street.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.:

Gents—We have just recovered from the ruins of our store, No. 45 Murray-st., which was destroyed by fire last night, our Safe, (which was one of your Herring's Patent Champion,) and we are highly pleased to state that the contents are in a perfect state of preservation, not a *word in all our valuable books and papers* but what *is as perfect* as before the fire.

Not a vestige of our stock remains, except the safe and its contents. The fire was extremely hot, and the safe was in the ruins eighteen hours, and has proved itself all you represented it to be—*fire-proof*.

Yours, E. S. WHEELER & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

The most reliable security from fire now known.

HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring and Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Gentlemen of taste pronounce the Espenscheid Hat for the Fall of 1861, just introduced, as fashion's favorite. It is classically proportioned and truly elegant. Those in want of a superior hat are invited to call at No. 118 Nassau-st.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder-Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Instruments for Physical Deformities, &c. Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann st., under Barnum's Museum.

BORN.

SHERWOOD.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 13, ANNE ELIZA SHERWOOD, daughter of the late James Sherwood, in the 35d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and members of the Ladies of Antiquity, No. 11, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 19 West 36th-st., this day, (Sunday,) 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BISHOP.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 14, Capt. JOHN J. BISHOP, aged 45 years.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 37 East 30th-st., on Monday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Dover, N. H., for interment.

HAGAN.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 13, after a short but severe illness, JAS. M. HAGAN, aged 37 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 38 Bleecker, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WHEELWRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 12, of hemorrhage of the stomach, GARDNER WHEELWRIGHT, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 198 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

☞ New-Orleans and Boston papers please copy.

MASONIC.—The members of Atlantic Lodge, No. 178, are requested to meet this day, (Sunday,) 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the ferry, foot of Barclay-st., to attend the funeral of Brother HENRY L. CUSHMAN. By order of the W. M. CHAS. W. ST. Secretary.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 420.—SEPT. 14, 1861.
54, 19, 67, 43, 23, 32, 21, 38, 18, 55, 4.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 400.—SEPT. 14, 1861.
22, 62, 19, 16, 49, 21, 5, 45, 67, 12, 75, 36, 3, 66.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMENS' HAIR VEST CHAINS,
For $3.
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway.
One door below Canal-st.

$130,000
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

The stock of a well-known wholesale house on Broadway, which the war has sent to a premature grave, is now being sold at wholesale and retail, at less than half price at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts.

NOTICE.

POST-OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 16, 1861.

The new style of Government POSTAGE STAMPS is now ready, and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of

SIX DAYS

from the date of this notice; after which stamps of the old issue will not be received in payment of postage on letters sent from this office. WM. B. TAYLOR, P. M.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone nd vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date o June 12, 1860:

"Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never, before this, wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,

GEORGE A. FOWLER."

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING S

TUCKERMAN'S BAIL.—William S. Tuckerman, sentenced to the Connecticut State Prison for twenty-one years for mail robbery, has recently petitioned [illegible] person, but three years of his term having expired. The application is said to be based upon rapidly declining health. This position does not seem to be indorsed by the prison physician, and it seems Tuckerman obtained a certificate in its support, from some outside M. D., who gave the opinion that the petitioner would not probably long survive, unless liberated. The Warden certified that Tuckerman appeared a little "prison worn," and that as far as he would go.

The application has been declined, after an examination of the papers by the United States Attorney-General.

We understand that Tuckerman has behaved as well as could have been desired, since his confinement. We believe his wife is a governess in the family of the Warden of the prison.—*Holbrook's U. S. Mail.*

PERSONAL.

LEFT HOME ON SUNDAY, AUG. 25, 1861, JAMES DUNN, aged 12 years, very tall for his age, light brown hair, cut short, and brown eyes; had on when he left home, gray jacket, black pants, drab cap, and strong shoes. Any person knowing of such a boy will confer a great favor, and be well rewarded, by his parents, on calling or addressing Mr. DUNN, No. 18 Pine-st., No. 76 West 13th-st., or 112th st., Harlem, between 3d and 4th avs.

TO CITY EXPRESSES.—SATURDAY A. M. one was hailed in Chatham-st., and directed to take a trunk from East Broadway to No. 106 Bowery. As the trunk is not yet delivered, the driver will bring it to the *Times* Office, and receive payment from the advertising clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 8th-av., corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant, with good recommendations; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 157 Madison-av.

AS GOOD COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, who perfectly understands her business, wishes a situation as cook; good City reference; no objection to a private boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 11 6th-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young girls, one a good cook, washer and ironer, and excellent baker of bread, the other as chambermaid and to take care of a baby, in a respectable private family. The best of City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 29 State-st., first floor, front room, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY a competent, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in a plain, understands meats, poultry and baking; wages $8 to $9; lived two years in her last situation; would live in this City or Brooklyn. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable, well-disposed girl, with the best of reference for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is of an obliging disposition; wages very low to a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESSES.—TWO EXCELLENT laundresses wish to get the washing of a few gentlemen; would go out by the day to wash and iron; can produce the best reference as to character and capability. Call or address 10 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.: neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A steady man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address, for 3 days, No. 877 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the upholstery store.

HELP WANTED.

A BAKER.—WANTED, A BAKER. APPLY AT the New-York Institution for the Blind, 9th-av. and 33d-st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

A NEAT, TIDY GIRL.—WANTED, A NEAT, tidy girl, in a small family, to look after children and make herself generally useful; will have a comfortable home. Apply at No. 4 Minetta-place.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE THE OVERSIGHT of a small family, and as companion to an invalid lady; must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and able to give the best of reference as to character and competency. 'Call at No. 20 East 22d-st., between 4 and 8 o'clock P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A QUIET, GENTEEL FAMILY, without boarders or children, offer two desirable rooms, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen friends, at $11 and $12 per week; unexceptionable references required and given. No. 152 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACcommodate two small families with pleasant and well-furnished rooms; or four gentlemen with or without board, at No. 167 West 25th-st.; convenient to cars and three lines of stages. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family, with rooms furnished or unfurnished, upon moderate terms; brown-stone, first-class house; situation unsurpassed. Apply at No. 410 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 32 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, near the City Hall. Convenient to the cars.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family, or single persons, at No. 18 East 28th-st.; prices moderate. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE family, residing convenient to Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry, can accommodate with a pleasant room, board, and the comforts of a home, two gentlemen who would like to room together, or one single. Terms reasonable. References required. Address R. H. P., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with comfortably furnished rooms and partial board, by applying at No. 105 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn. The situation is convenient to cars and ferries.

BACHELORS.—A PARTY OF FRIENDS, OR A family liberally disposed, desiring every luxury of a first-class hotel with the elegance and quiet of private life, can be received in the home of a strictly private family living in West 14th-st. A handsome and newly furnished suite of rooms, large and lofty, viz., dining-room and parlor communicating, three sleeping rooms, bath, &c., on second floor. Meals served at the hour requested. Male attendance in dining-room. For further particulars, apply to GRIFFIN & GULICK, No. 62 East 14th-st.

24 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER 9TH-st.—Elegantly furnished apartments en suite, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let. Also, very desirable single rooms. House furnished with all of the modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD WANTED FOR THREE GROWN PERSONS.—A furnished room and bedroom with plain, wholesome board, for which $12 per week (war prices) will be paid. Location between 4th and 42d-st., and 4th and 8th avs. Address A. O. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FRENCH BOARD.—VERY FINE ROOMS, WITH or without board, may be had in a private family without children; house first-class, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood unobjectionable; references given and required. No. 166 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD.—To let, two nicely furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife, or one or two single gentlemen; also, one room furnished, to a gentleman,—in the house of a private family. Inquire at No. 91 St. Mark's-place, any time during the day.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—FOR GENtlemen, at Prescott's public house, No. 30 East Houston-st., one block from Broadway; these rooms are in nice order, and let at a very moderate price. Further particulars at No. 75 Chambers-st.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS—CONSISTING of parlor, dining-room, bedrooms and dressing-room, with modern improvements, can be had, with private tables, at No. 149 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. References (unexceptionable) exchanged.

BOARDING IN WEST 14TH-ST.—AN ENsuite second floor, handsomely furnished, in a first-class house, and private family, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or small family. Address F. H., Box No. 1,869 Post-office.

A SMALL FAMILY, OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, No. 230 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., wish to let, with board, a large front room, furnished, to a gentleman and his wife, or to one or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—TO GENtlemen, with or without breakfast, in West 11th-st., near the St. Denis; rooms are large and handsome, and will be rented permanently; references exchanged. Address HOUSEHOLDER, Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—No. 4 WILLOW-ST., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A New-England lady offers a pleasant home to a few gentlemen wishing board. Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Reference required.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE—Handsomely furnished apartments, en suite and single, with full board, or private table if preferred, to let to respectable parties.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH ROOMY CLOSets attached, to let, with or without board, to gentlemen. Family private. Apply at No. 75 Amity-st. Terms reasonable.

PLEASANT ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, CONSISTING OF two persons, occupying a handsomely furnished house in West 23d-st., would accommodate a family of two or three persons, or would let the house and remain as part payment for the rent. References of the highest respectability given and required. Address L. P. K., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SMALL GENTEEL THREE-STORY brick house; gas and water; near the Peck-slip ferry, Williamsburgh; rent very low. Inquire at No. 109 Front-st., New-York, or G. FIELDS, Esq., Williamsburgh City Bank. House in perfect order, and a fine location.

TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with all the modern improvements, situated on De Kalb-av., between Redford-av. and Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, 26 feet 9 inches front, to let, furnished throughout in the very best manner; situated on 23d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. For particulars and an order to see it, apply to C. J. RICHARDS, No. 16 Platt-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000-horse power, and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists' Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

TO GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.—Rooms, large and small, with steam power, at very low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEGraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Until May 1, or longer if required; is situated in the very best part of 11th-st., and although newly built, has been lately decorated throughout; is replete with all modern improvements; will be rented to a private family only. The rent will be exceedingly moderate to a suitable tenant. Address with real name to Box No. 1,216 New-York Post-office.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A FIRST-class furnished house, containing gas, furnace, range, and every convenience for house-keeping; one acre of ground; carriage-house, large vegetable garden, and choice variety of fruit and shade trees; but ten minutes' walk from depôt. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to or address WM. M. DAY, Elizabeth, N. J.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A FIRST-class 20 by 50 house, with fine yard furnished complete with expensive furniture, billiard-table, &c.; house new this Spring; location West 21st-st. Address, for particulars, Box 3,503 Post-office. Rent $250 per month.

TO LET—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY-FURnished house, to a private family; rent for short term, $250, or for a year or longer, $175 per month. Apply at No. 60 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 58 West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE COMPLETE, NO. 33 10th-st., near 5th-av. A most desirable location and in complete order. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COTTAGE TO LET—IN THE BEAUTIFUL town of Orange, N. J., 50 minutes' ride from New-York; house is 1½ stories; 7 rooms on first floor; plenty of closets; 5 rooms on second floor, and closets; the lot comprises 2½ acres; fine lawn and garden; plenty of good fruit and vegetables; good cistern, good well of pure water; barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c., &c., &c. Rent low; possession immediately. The house was newly and neatly furnished sixty days ago. Furniture will be sold at a liberal discount. For further particulars, address J. F. P., Box No. 1,332 Post-office, New-York.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, with commodious and extensive buildings, orchards, and fruits of all kinds, grapery, greenhouse, &c., &c. It is situated within one hour of the City, and communicates by railroad and steamboat; is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty of location. The furniture is in good order, and the fine stock of the farm can be had also; would exchange for good productive City property in part. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 2,137 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises. CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—STONE DWELLING-HOUSE, WITH four acres ground, beautifully situated, on the west bank of the Passaic River, 1¼ miles from Morris and Essex Railroad depôt, Newark, N. J. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship GREAT EASTERN,
Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:
In First Cabin, $95 @ $135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.
In Third Cabin, from $35 to $50.
Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.
The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.
Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY, Sept. 21.
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Sept. 28.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Oct. 5.
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Oct. 12.
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $80 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $9.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUL, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAM ship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock, M., FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, On SATURDAY.....Sept. 14
On MONDAY.....Oct. 14
On MONDAY.....Nov. 11
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

PASSPORTS—UNITED STATES—PREPARED and issued at the Government Agency, 34½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing board for the Fall and Winter months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD AT YONKERS FOR THE FALL and Winter, at one of the finest locations on the Hudson, near to steamboat landing or depôt; six boats and ten trains daily; good board and terms very low; gas in the house. Apply to A. OSTRANDER, No. 1 Park-place, or to JAMES YOUMANS, Yonkers.

ORANGE BOARD.—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON the first floor, convenient for an invalid, and two on the second, with board for the Fall and Winter, at moderate prices, within five minutes of the depôt. Address Box No. 79, Orange.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED.—The elegant full-sized English basement house, No. 3 West 30th-st., first house west of 5th-av., strictly first-class in every particular, admirably arranged; the dining-room and butler's pantry unsurpassed. For cards to view it apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 16,
FULL ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Which they will offer at Retail,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to No. 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
RICH FALL DRESS SILKS.
New and Elegant Styles now ready,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to No. 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

MOURNING GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LINENS,
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
Full assortment, at retail, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

MRS. RICHMOND, OF NO. 783 BROADway, has just returned from Paris, and will be pleased to show a charming variety of ladies' dress caps, head dresses, spencers, illusion, and made up goods, selected by herself. Will receive by every weekly steamer new goods for the season. No. 783 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts.

PARIS WINTER MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, No. 125 Bleecker-st., respectfully informs merchants and milliners from the country that she is now prepared to exhibit the very latest styles of Paris Pattern Bonnets and Fall Millinery at the lowest wholesale cash prices.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 15, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7A. M
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A. M
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.
The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.
John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK. FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:30 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 11½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1¼ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.
The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.
To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos and 30th sts., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock; Haverstraw, 3:30; Sing Sing, 4; Yonkers, 5:30. Excursion tickets to all the landings at reduced rates.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDing at Strattonport, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M.; James'-slip, E. R., at 8¼; Delancy-st., 8¾; 11th-st., 9; 20th-st., 9¾. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3½, making all the landings.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets to be had on board.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT SEMILY, now running on the Harlem River as a passenger boat, formerly used as a towing-boat. Apply at the office of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvel Navigation Company, Harlem.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 4 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 West 18th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth, in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED Officer, in connection with an English and Classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in Music, Painting and French, under experienced professors. Twenty pupils instructed in the Normal Class, tuition free, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For catalogue address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M. Fall Term opens Sept. 13.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 16th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

THE DOVER INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH Classical and Military Boarding School, at Dover, Morris County, N. J., accessible twice a day by railroad, will reopen on Monday, 16th inst. Circulars obtained by addressing the Principal, WILLIAM S. HALL, or of Messrs. RICE & ANDREWS, National Teachers' Institute, No. 395 Broadway.

THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE for young ladies, Bloomfield, N. J., will reopen on Sept. 18. Terms for board and tuition in all the English branches, including French, Latin, and Drawing, $40 per quarter. Number of boarding pupils limited to 12. Mme. M. BALQUE, Principal.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO

MUSICAL.

SONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUAR-piano and French together $15, by an expert-from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. can be referred to present and former pupils. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway. Everybody says must be true; everybody says the best, therefore they must be the best.

EN, BACON & CO., Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES, In every variety of scales and patterns. No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. Warerooms,

TED TO HIRE—A MELODEON. AD-scribing the instrument and stating the price, H. R. W., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of Europe. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA. The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of them, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st. Chartered 1854. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars. INTEREST WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1. The BANK WILL BE OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS. UNITED STATES STOCKS, and UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES, For sale, in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

HENRY A. STONE & SON, No. 50 Wall-st. Buy Bonds and Treasury Notes, Business Paper and Gold, bought and sold on commission.

LAND WARRANTS. The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement bearing date 18th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Ten per Centum on the amount of certificates issued by them, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 1st day of September next. Certificates, assigning the reasons and necessity for this assessment, have been sent to all holders whose address is known to us, and application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 11 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 31, 1861.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE PREFERRED and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861. HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Opposite the Post-office.

CASH CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATION OVER $1,000,000. CLAIMS PAID, $550,000. DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS, $340,000.

The Company being conducted by a Board of Directors holding Stock in the Company, has the advantage of the mutual plan of management, with the mutual feature of sharing the profits of the business, without being liable to assessments. The triennial dividend of profits of this Company has resulted in a bonus or addition to the policy of more than fifty per cent. on the whole premium paid.

The dividends are paid in the life-time of the assured, thereby adding them to pay future premiums.

Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, when the policy is for life and the annual premium amounts to $40 or over. From 40 to 50 per cent may be paid by notes.

Persons insured may visit Europe in first-class vessels, without extra charge, at all seasons of the year.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEYMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
ABRAM DUBOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Sept. 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars per share, payable on demand at their branch office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York. PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 60 Wall-st., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (10 per cent.) will be paid to the stockholders on demand at this office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY, (ESTABLISHED, 1823,) NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound. PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER AND CHEESE, STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York. GROCERS AND SHIPPING Supplied at the lowest market prices.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

PROPOSALS.

NAVY BEEF AND PORK FOR 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 24, 1861.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following Navy-yards:

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
At Charlestown, Mass.	3,500	4,500
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	4,500	6,000
At Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000	1,500
Total	9,000	12,000

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1862; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1862, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the Chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least twelve pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, of the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel; all the other pieces are to be packed, *and, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the 1st day of December, 1861, and the 1st day of January, 1862, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and all refuse pieces, and must be cut with *a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, Onondaga solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt can make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the iron hoops must be well painted with red lead.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period, in case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (except the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the Navy Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the sixth section of the Act of Congress making appropriations for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept, 3, 1861.

The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.

Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 8,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed ten feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle.

The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.

The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, binnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and messrooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.

The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be furnished by the Government.

It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.

The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.

It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.

Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.

A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.

The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

s10-eodtos20.

STOVES, FURNACES, &C.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway. Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 4, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 2d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in scaling the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the Bureau or commandant may require*; such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1862; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said Navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further description of the articles. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the Navy-yard and *not to employes*, for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a Navy Agent, Collector, District-Attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the Bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the Bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the Post-office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the Bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in strict *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000.—A good business man, with the above amount of capital, to take an interest in an old-established merchant tailoring and clothing business in this City, done mostly for cash. Address, with real name, to CLOTHIER, Box No. 4,109 Post-office.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A family grocery-store, in Broadway, above Union-square, for sale low, together with an advantageous lease of the premises. One of the best locations in the City for first-class custom. Inquire at No. 35 Cedar-st., up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SECOND HAND FURNITURE, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Salesrooms No. 155 and 157 Broadway, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, one superb rosewood suite of 14 pieces, made to order by Messrs. J. H. Belter & Co.; one rosewood suite in blue silk, 10 pieces, made to order by Burns & Franique; one suite do., in gold satin, of 8 pieces; two elegant Wilton carpets; one velvet carpet; one library bookcase; one elegant rosewood pier table; one centre do.; two superb Sheffield entrée dishes, with solid silver mountings; one large black walnut wardrobe; one dark mahogany buffet; one lounge bed, in blue satin, six plated dish-covers; one office desk; two chairs; stool; &c.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 90 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1

is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2

completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copavia and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3

is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $2 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, the saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 12. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 118 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminsky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!

Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
Epoch the Second—The Age of MATURITY.
Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.

Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM Mc DOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure* of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Spanish Ports Open to Vessels Under the Rebel Flag.

Insufficiency of the Blockade at New-Orleans—Miscellaneous News.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. ADAMS, arrived yesterday morning from Havana, bringing dates to 10th inst.

Vessels under the Confederate flag are to be admitted into the ports of Cuba to discharge and receive cargo, under the same privileges as vessels of all civilized nations, without recognition of nationality.

The British Mail steamer *Solent* arrived from St. Thomas 7th inst, to go into dock for repairs.

The United States mail schooner *Nonpariel* is in from Key West, for mails, &c., for the squadron and United States Army. Two vessels have arrived from New-Orleans, running the blockade—yesterday one, and to-day another—British schooners, bringing rice, lard, naval stores, and eight passengers; also one vessel from Newbern, with rice and naval stores.

Our markets have been rather quiet for two weeks. Sugars, Nos. 11 and 12, at 8¼@8⅝ rials per arrobe. Molasses—No transactions.

Freights—No improvement in rates, and no business for American vessels.

Exchange on London, 60 days' sight, 16⅜@17⅛ premium. New-York—Sales to-day, small sums, 8@8¼ prem.; large sums, 7@7⅛ prem. Paris, 4@4⅛. U. S. Gold, 7. Money abundant, and discounts easily obtained on business paper.

From our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sept. 10, 1861.

My last letter was sent by steamer *Marion*. Since then, by the arrival of the *Columbia*, the joyful news of the *Santiago de Cuba's* arrival at your port has dispelled all the gloomy forebodings as to her safety generally entertained here.

The great event in these thirteen days has been the order issued by the Spanish Government, and privately given to the administrators of the several custom-houses of the Island, to allow free entry to the vessels of the Confederate States of America in all the ports of the Island, and to be admitted to discharge and receive cargoes, as belonging to a nationality *not yet* recognized, but having all the privileges of foreign vessels, without consular representations for the transaction of their needful business. On the day of the sailing of the *Marion*, I had a hint that such an order had emanated from the Government, but not being able to get a copy of the order I refrained from mentioning it. Spain, no doubt, has taken a bold step, and I should not wonder that the next news from the mother country will be that she has recognized the Southern Confederacy, taking the lead of France and England. The truth is, this Island does not produce sufficient for the consumption of four months of the year, and to the South we have, for a number of years past, looked for our necessary food. It is true, we receive part of this food by way of the North, but it is insignificant compared with the amount received in former years from the Southern ports of the United States.

We now receive bran, corn, and even lard for Spain, and I should not be surprised to see even lumber come from there. Already some Spanish vessels have been put in the trade with the North, in spite of the enormous differential duties. British vessels now monopolize the trade with the United States, and even from the blockaded ports we have, once in a while, an entry.

It escaped me to mention in my former letter that the order of the Government, respecting the free importation of biscuit into the Island, allows only the free entry into the ports of Havana, Cienfuegos, St. Jago and Nuevitas, so that at other ports full duties are collected. At Matanzas, I see that merchants have been compelled to pay again to the treasury the duties not exacted before.

The cultivation of rice, corn and wheat has been commenced on a large scale by our planters, who fear the continuation of the war, and do not wish to count on the casual supplies from Spain and the East Indies for the maintenance of their coolies and slaves.

By an order of the Captain-General, I see that with the idea to aid in the cultivation of cotton, which has also commenced, ten emancipado negroes (negroes captured by the Government from the slavers at sea) are to be given to any laborer who can prove to have at least a *caballeria* of land (a tract of land of about thirty-three and one-third acres, United States measure,) sown with cotton; and the same quantity of negroes are to be given to any person who prepares the same quantity of land by drainage operation, by which swamps and low lands are dried and rendered fit for agricultural use.

Another cargo of slaves is reported to have been landed, either Saturday or Sunday last, near Mantua, on the south side of the Island. The *Storm King* and the *Miramon*, and a vessel, clipper-built in Cadiz, are hourly expected.

A bridge on the Sagua le Grande Railway broke down of the 3d inst., just as the cargo train was passing over it. The bridge was known to be in an unsafe state, and several workmen were at that moment employed repairing it. But it is not known how it happened. But as the train came up to the bridge, slackening its course, one of the head officers of the com, any gave the signal to advance, and, when in the middle of the bridge, a crash was heard, and the whole was precipitated into the stream below, killing two of the men on the engine, and several Chinese and negroes that were under the bridge. The passenger train, well filled, came up to the scene of the disaster some twenty minutes afterwards.

Speaking of railways, the subject is again under serious consideration to commence the grand central railway, under the patronage and with the aid of the Government, to unite Havana to St. Jago de Cuba by a line extending through the centre of the island.

There was a grand bull-fight on Sunday afternoon; the amphitheatre was occupied by at least 10,000 persons. The enthusiasm was very great—very few ladies present, but plenty of women. The Captain-General presided over the course. The fifth bull brought out was an Attekapas one. The animal was brave as a lion; the people hurrahed him several times, nicknamed him "Beauregard," after the second matador, and the sixth horse he put *hors de combat*, and the shouts "*Viva el Sur*" were overwhelming. The bull was not allowed to be killed.

Some months ago a show was given at the same place, de Toras, by the well-known perruquir, Mons. VALLADON, of the hyena, dogs, bear and the jackass, formerly belonging to my good friend Col. WOOD. The man made a decent sum, but on repeating another day the same performance, he suffered considerable loss. As it has been the fashion here to call a meeting of creditors, and to make arrangements never to pay debts, this VALLADON has done the same thing, and the Court has decreed the sale of the animals, including the learned jackass.

I mentioned in my former letter that the editorship of the *Diario de le Marina* had been offered to and accepted by the Sr. Dr. IGNACIO GONSALEZ OLIVARES, formerly First Judge of the High Court of Appeal of the Island. Señor GONSALEZ OLIVARES is on his way out here to enter into his new functions; he is to receive the splendid salary of $12,000 a year, as editor of the *Diario de le Marina*. The rival paper here, *La Prensa*, has made arrangements with Señor LLORENTE, an eminent lawyer of the Island, to take that paper under his charge.

I see by the *Diario* that the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, Señor TASSARA, is expected here next month, in company with Señor Dr. MARIANO DEL PRADO, Secretary of the Legation.

Let me conclude giving you the details of a shocking occurrence which happened in the city yesterday morning. In the Calle de Mercadores, one of our principal thoroughfares, a person, elegantly dressed was seen about 10 o'clock, standing on the sidewalk with hat in hand, and in the sun, refreshing himself with a fan. Several stopped to look at him, and in a few moments there was quite a crowd staring at the stranger. After remaining to be gazed at about an hour, he commenced walking up and down the street and suddenly rushed into a hotel whence he had been ejected some few days before on account of his violent conduct, and with dagger in hand assaulted the lady of the house, whom he severely wounded, as also a sailor who rushed to the rescue of the lady. And on a picket of soldiers arriving on the spot, he pulled out a revolver (COLT'S six-barreled) and threatened to of the first man that touched him. One of the soldiers seeing him on the point of leveling his pistol at him, ran him through the breast with a bayonet; the man died a few moments afterwards. His name was CELL MALAS, and a native of Oviedo, Asturias. P.

P. S.—Several letters have been received from Spanish officers who are in the North on leave of absence, and amongst them I have seen one from an officer who holds a high military command in the Island, in which your military arrangements are severely criticised.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE KANGAROO OFF CAPE RACE.

No Change in Cotton---Breadstuffs Better---Provisions Quiet.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Sept. 14.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 4th *via* Queenstown on the 5th inst., arrived off Cape Race this afternoon.

The dates per the *Kangaroo* are five days later than those per the *Africa*.

The political news is unimportant.

England was about to send three more regiments forthwith to Canada.

Spies in the employ of the Government at Washington were reported to be on board of all the transatlantic steamers.

Another terrible railroad accident had occurred near London, by which thirteen persons were killed, and fifty wounded.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the two days (Monday and Tuesday) were 27,000 bales, the market closing unchanged.

Breadstuffs better.

Provisions quiet.

Consols 92¼@92¾.

The Daily News' Farewell to the Public.

To-day the unpleasant but imperative duty devolves upon us of bidding our readers and subscribers a temporary, but, we trust, a short farewell. After this morning's issue, the publication of The Daily and The Weekly News will be suspended for a time. We make this announcement with a feeling deeper than regret, for it is a consequence of events that should have been impossible of occurrence in the Republic where we claim the rights and immunities of citizenship. We have stood manfully at our post while the slightest hope remained of weathering the storm; but as our area of action has been narrowed until even the possibility of our rendering service to our countrymen has vanished, we lay down our pen in the bitterness of despair, and await, for its resumption, the propitious hour when persecution shall no longer strike the implement of labor out of the hand of industry.

The causes that have led to our suspension are so palpable as scarcely to need a recapitulation. We have been denied the enjoyment of mail facilities, which, in itself, is virtually a suspension by Government decree. We have been shut out from express transportation, and attempts have been made to prohibit the sale of our issues in public vehicles of travel. Our property, and the property of our subscribers, has been confiscated by Government officials, acting without warrant or process of law. Our advertising patrons have been threatened through anonymous communications, and some of those who have been in the habit of contributing to our editorial columns, for no other known cause, have been arrested and consigned to the dungeons of a fortress. Policemen, in their official capacity, have interfered with our circulation by practicing intimidation upon news venders. Our readers have been subjected to insult and indignity, and it had absolutely become dangerous for a citizen to be seen perusing a copy of the *Daily News* in public places. Rival contemporaries have paraded us in their columns as fit subjects for popular fury and administrative severity, and have been as unceasing and unrelenting in their persecution as were the prætors of Caligula against the early Christians. The fanatics in private life and the fanatics in high places have leagued to crush us, and we find ourselves at this day so completely shackled and shorn of all essential privileges of journalism, that further publication becomes a mockery and a mere waste of time and substance.

We wish the public to understand that while we withdraw, for a time, from the arena of our labors, we do not yield or retract, or in any way admit as reprehensible, erroneous or treasonable, one thought, sentiment or doctrine that we have hitherto advanced. The course of the paper, under its present proprietorship, was shaped after mature and deliberate consideration. Its policy was based neither upon selfishness, nor avarice, nor ambition, but upon a solemn sense of duty, in an hour of great national danger. It were useless for us to rehearse now those opinions which, without deviation, we have abundantly advanced from the beginning; but, in the face of all the imputations against our loyalty that have been flung at us by thoughtless enthusiasts and railing fanatics, in the face of the bitter hate of rivals and the more effectual hostility of official power, we affirm that those opinions were born of honesty and nurtured by conviction—conviction that argument and events have not changed, and that reflection has but strengthened. Our paramount desire has been the country's welfare, and we have knowingly published to the world no word or sentiment that had not in view that sacred object. We may have erred in our estimate of the means by which a nation's prosperity can be secured, but we can admit no arbitrary dictation to our heart and brain by any mortal being.

In taking present leave of our friends and patrons, we will now make a pleasant use of the occasion in extending to them the assurance of our lively gratitude for their past favors. When the laws by which, till now, we have been accustomed to be guided, shall resume their sway, when authority shall have been stripped of its extraneous attributes, and shorn of its usurpations, when the free thought of freemen shall be permitted to radiate throughout the land, and American citizenship shall have become once more a reality and not a shadow, then we will ask our friends to welcome us back to the duties and responsibilities of journalism. Meanwhile, let them be reminded that the *News* "sleepeth, but is not dead.

BENJAMIN WOOD.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

GUN-CARRIAGES FOR THE STATE.

Messrs. ALTHAUSE, proprietors of the extensive iron works on the corner of Houston and Greene streets, have just completed 100 gun-carriages, with caissons, ammunition, wagons, and all the *et ceteras* pertaining thereto, under contract with the State authorities. Sixteen of these massive and substantially-built carriages were delivered yesterday at the Arsenal, and the remainder will be delivered on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Messrs. A. have completed the entire number within thirty days, and they intend to turn out with the same promptness 113 others for which they have also a contract. Those finished yesterday are intended for 10-pound brass rifled guns, and the others for those of a different calibre.

THE TROUBLE AT WILLETT'S POINT—STATEMENT OF COL. E. FARDELLA.

The following communication from Col. E. FARDELLA, relating to the late military disturbance at Willett's Point, is a reply to a charge that a company had been sold out for $300:

I, the undersigned, testify that on the 8th inst. Capt. CRASTO came to the Havana Hotel, in Bleecker-street, where I was stopping, for the purpose of offering to me the company under his command. I accepted the offer to please the said Captain, although he had previously told me that he was without means to defray the traveling expenses of his company to my camp, and that he was indebted to his Lieutenant to the extent of $35. I then, to accommodate him, agreed to pay the traveling expenses of his men, and also the debt due the Lieutenant whenever he would take the men to my camp. In faith thereof, I sign this document. Col. E. FARDELLA.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OF U. S. LANCERS.

The organization of this regiment is going on very successfully, and it is expected it will be complete in a very brief space of time. Col. SMOLINSKI, to whom is intrusted the formation of it, by the Government, is a gentleman of high military attainments, and favorably known to the War Department; he will leave no exertion untried to make it exceed anything of the sort ever attempted in this continent. His staff, like himself, will be composed of men who experienced the virtue of steel and powder. All young men about enlisting, and ambitious of military honors, as well as aspiring to certain promotion, had better at once enroll their names with the Lancers. The head-quarters of the regiment is at Washington, a branch of which is at No. 1 Park-place, corner of Broadway, Room No. 29, where the Acting Adjutant, Lieut. P. E. MCTIGUE, attends to all the business of the regiment.

THREE MORE REGIMENTS ORGANIZED.

Gov. MORGAN, yesterday, assisted by Adjutant-Gen. HILLHOUSE, completed the organization of three regiments. He also appointed officers and assigned members for the regiments as follows: The Fifth German Rifles, (Forty-fifth Regiment,) Colonel, George Van Amsberg; Lieutenant Colonel, Edward Wratislaw; Major, Charles Semsey. The Fremont Regiment, (Forty-sixth,) Colonel, Rudolph Rosa; Lieutenant-Colonel, Germain Metternich; Major, Joseph Gerhardt. The Washington Grays, (Forty-seventh,) Colonel, Henry Moore; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. L. Fraser; Major, D. L. Lord.

THE ARREST OF B. F. CORLIES.

We are requested by a friend of Mr. CORLIES to say that the order to print the bills spoken of in the notice of his arrest was taken in the regular course of business during the absence of Mr. C. Mr. CORLIES has been one of the most liberal contributors, and has shown as much sacrificing patriotism as any man in New-York. His connections and associations are of the very best in our City, which will be satisfactorily shown, as well as his innocence in any intent to do wrong to the Government.

WASHINGTON GRAYS, HARD NEW-YORK.

This splendid regiment is still at its recruiting encampment, but will leave for the seat of war very soon. To-day, its camp life will be enlivened by the sweet strains of a full brass band, and tens of thousands of visitors will find their way there by cars from the South Ferry, for the purpose of getting a sight at a well-drilled regiment, and of listening to its soul-stirring music. Cars will leave the South Ferry for East New-York every five minutes during the day.

THE HANCOCK GUARD.

Col. L. W. TINELLI, of the Hancock Guard, has made up several select companies, which have been duly received and mustered in, and are now in the camps of instruction. He has superintended the enlistments personally, and chosen only such recruits as were sound. His head-quarters are at No. 11 Chambers-st. Those who wish to associate with men who will fight well, and behave well in a social point of view, should join the Italian patriot TINELLI.

CHANGE IN THE COMMAND AT RIKER'S ISLAND.

Col. BULL, lately in command at Riker's Island having resigned, Col. J. C. PINCKNEY, of the Sixth Regiment (Governor's Guard,) has been appointed in his place, and entered upon his duties yesterday afternoon.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE SPOILS OF MAGIC EXHIBITED AT TIFFANY'S.—A novel exhibition is now open to the Public at the establishment of TIFFANY & Co., the Broadway jewelers. Closely adjoining the well-known centre showcase, which encloses the richest and rarest gems and *articles de luxe* in the way of ornament, on the continent, is now placed another and larger case, containing the *opima spolia* of a ten years' campaign in the field of magic. HERMANN, *the* Prestidigitateur, fills this case, and it might, in legal parlance, be denominated the great case of "HERMANN *vs.* a large party of crowned heads, nobles, artists and less notorious *dilettanti*." By the little cards attached to each piece, the Public can see that, if HERMANN be indeed Devil, as the honest Hamburghers once thought him, nevertheless Christian and Jew, Emperors, Kings, Dukes, Duchesses, Marquises, Counts, Marshals, Generals, Dons, Vons, Monsieurs, Scientific Academies, Benevolent Associations, and even—Editors, have paid him substantial tributes of admiration. Does His Majesty require a time piece? The King who sits on the throne of "Ferdinand the Catholic" presents him a superb English lever, with chain and diamond-mounted seal thrown in; the head of the Greek Church puts in his pocket an exquisite little watch and leontine so deftly cased in pearls and amethysts as to make plain gold appear base stuff in the eyes of a CÆSAR; a Spanish Duke does him homage in the shape of a beautifully enameled Genevese horologe, with chatelaine, dainty enough for a Polish Princess, doubtless appreciating the Satanic taste for the mediæval, makes him the possessor of two Nuremburg eggs; and lastly, some devil of a fellow on our own shores tickles his fancy by the contribution of an honest chronometer in a *magic* case. The wand with which his majesty evokes "spirits from the vasty deep," is a baton of pure gold, about two feet in length, artistically engraved with arabesques, cunningly inclosing a portrait and other characteristic designs, and tipped at one end by a fine diamond, while the other displays a large sapphire. In strict justice to a very worthy class in society, we feel obliged to state that this elegant presentation was made in January last, by the Press of Havana, the *Gaceta*, the *Prensa de Habana*, the *Diario de la Marina*, and one other journal contributing. Of course His Majesty must have a hunting-knife; and recognizing this necessity, in 1859, His other Majesty, Don PEDRO, King of Portugal, sent him from the Royal Armory a *couteau de chasse*, the choice antique that his ancestors might not so readily have parted with—a fine Toledo blade, the hilt a rare piece of jasper, some three inches in length, profusely garnished with diamonds of the finest water, and the sheath beautifully mounted in gold and brilliants, with the ruby-eyed dragons of the national quarterings forming the guard. For full dress, the contributions are particularly rich, and by no means few. In 1859 certain admirers in Oporto, the little city as famous for its production of exquisite work in silver filigree as for its wine, made him a present of a gold crown of rare beauty. The same year the Duchess of Palmela, at Lisbon, craves his acceptance of a gold card-case, in one side of which, by the springing up of an enameled medalion, a tiny watch is discovered. The year before the Emperor of Brazil furnished for his neck adornment a unique scarf pin, headed with two pearls of magnificent proportions and orlency. For a change he has three other scarf-pins, of brilliants, presented by European admirers. A very pretty enameled eyeglass, containing a watch, is the tribute of another Duchess. A pair of choice rubies set in small diamonds for shirt studs, were the gift of the Archduke of Oldenburg, in 1851, to which, not thinking his majesty in this respect suitably furnished, the Archduchess of Hohenzollern added a pair of splendid sapphires, similarly mounted, in 1860. His choicest sleeve-buttons were presented by the Archduke JOSEPH, of Austria, being amethysts, each containing a large diamond in the centre, the gold nowhere apparent. A complete set of diamond buttons, twelve in number, for the wrist, bosom and vest, are the gift of the Austrian Emperor. Another parure of thirteen diamonds shows the appreciation of a Spanish Calderon, and there is still another of pearls and rubies from a second grandee of Madrid. For his lady, the Queen ISABELLA, who had already given him a very beautiful commander's cross of Her Order, furnished a superb bracelet of brilliants—the King of Spain a pair of diamond hair-pins,—the Emperor JOSEPH, of Austria, in 1851, a unique brooch, in the shape of a butterfly; the Archduke CHARLES a large diamond solitaire ring, and Marshal RADETSKY a gold and coral bracelet at Verona, the same year; in 1852, at St. Petersburgh, the Emperor NICHOLAS a very curious brooch, formed of a large pearl, with emeralds and diamonds, wrought into the semblance of a dragon; in 1855, at Copenhagen, King FREDERICK, of Denmark, a fine pair of solitaire diamond ear-rings; and in 1851, at Munich, LOLA MONTEZ'S old dotard, LUDWIG, another pair of ear-rings of fine pearls, with brilliants.

The number of distinct pieces of jewelery exhibited by TIFFANY & Co., of which HERMANN, the Prestidigitateur, and not the devil, has been the honored recipient, and of which, for the delectation and aggravation of our readers, we have designated a small part, considerably exceeds two score. There are, besides, a variety of other substantial "golden opinions from all sorts of people," the people, however, not being quite so lofty in worldly position as the personages above mentioned, and the articles being consequently less interesting from association. Worthy of notice, nevertheless, are the manacle-like bracelets, centuries old, bestowed upon HERMANN, in return for many kindnesses, by the poor fugitive Jews of Morocco, driven from Tetuan across the Straits to Gibraltar, during the war between the Spaniards and Moors,—the many medals from Kings, learned societies and institutions of charity, the rare letter of FREDERICK the Great, the curious coins, and the albums filled with very good as well as very ordinary efforts of the muse, and adorned by choice sketches in pencil and water-colors, by artists whose skill needs but to be seen to be admired. All these are worthy of notice, as demonstrating the fact that the Prestidigitateur is alike human and humane, winning the cheaply bestowed awards of aristocracy by his wonderful legerdemain, and the richly worth tribute of the people by his gentleness of heart.

FIRE IN A STABLE—SEVERAL LIVES ENDANGERED.—About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the two-story brick building No. 289 East Twelfth-street, occupied on the first floor as a stable by JOHN VILBIG, and on the second floor by WILLIAM SCHMIDT, his wife, child, and PETER WOLF, nephew, as a dwelling. The flames made such rapid progress that egress by the stairs was cut off, and the inmates of the house had to escape being burned by jumping from the windows. Mrs. SCHMIDT and PETER WOLF were badly burnt. The firemen were able to keep the fire from communicating to a tenement-house adjoining. Mr. SCHMIDT'S loss upon clothing, furniture, &c., is $150; uninsured. Mr. VILBIG'S loss upon feed and harness is not more than $100; uninsured. He also owned the building, which is damaged to the extent of $100; insured for $600 in the Bowery Insurance Company. The fire broke out in the feed-room, on the first floor, but the cause of it is not yet known.

MURDER AT RIKER'S ISLAND.—On Friday night an Orderly Sergeant named GEO. LINDSEY, of Company B, Yates Rifles, now stationed at Riker's Island, killed Lieut. DAVIS, of the same regiment, by stabbing him in the breast with a bayonet. It seems that LINDSEY had been once or twice confined in the guard-house for disorderly conduct, and had threatened if he was confined again, to have revenge. On Friday evening he was again confined in the guard-house, and during the night he attempted to make his escape, when he was detected, and Lieut. DAVIS ordered him back, at the same time pushing him inside the door. LINDSEY thereupon seized a musket from the hands of the guard, and thrust the bayonet into the body of DAVIS, killing him instantly. LINDSEY was at once secured, and yesterday he was handed over to the civil authorities to be tried for the crime.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIFTH RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.—Yesterday morning the Fifth Rhode Island Battery, under command of Lieut. HERKNESS, arrived in this City on its way to Washington. One hundred and fifty men are in charge of the battery, all of whom were enlisted in Providence. The First Battery, which returned at the expiration of their term of service is largely represented in this. The steamer *Commonwealth* was chartered to bring them to New-York.

SALUTE FOR THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.—The E. D. Morgan Guard, attached to the Governor's Staff, fired a salute of seventy-one guns, in the City Hall Park, yesterday afternoon, in honor of the Members of the Kentucky Legislature who, faithful among the faithless, voted to sustain the United States Government, and to have the secession hounds expelled from that State.

LAUNCHES.—The yacht *On-ka-hye*, (Dancing Feather,) the property of Mr. DANIEL VON ADDOLL, of the United States revenue service, was launched from the pier foot of Whitehall-street, yesterday. She is of about forty-five tons burthen, and has many peculiarities of model. Her rig will be of the sloop style. She will belong to the Harlem Yacht Club.

The new steamship *Hansa*, belonging to the North German Lloyds, Bremen, was launched at Greenock, on the 23d ult. She is 2,868 tons, builder's measurement, and will register 3,500 tons, being the largest vessel ever constructed at Greenock. She is fitting for the accommodation of 250 cabin and 460 steerage passengers, and will be commanded by Capt. H. J. VON PANSON, late of the steamship *New-York*.

ANOTHER SUPPOSED SLAVER.—By orders of Surveyor ANDREWS, Officers BROWN and ISAACS made seizure on Friday evening of the bark *Manuel Ortez*, bound for Whydah, a port on the west coast of Africa, upon the supposition that she is intended for the Slave-trade. It seems that on the 31st of August the *Manuel Ortez* was transferred to British owners. Her cargo was of a suspicious character, consisting in part of 456 hogsheads of fluid, called whisky, which will probably turn out to be water, and ten tons of crackers, and a single case of bread. Her owners are also the owners of the *Augusta*, seized by the Marshal some time since. When seized she was preparing to sail.

DEFRAUDING THE RELIEF COMMITTEES.—The persons in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards having charge of the funds provided for the relief of the families of volunteers have been imposed upon so frequently by unworthy applicants, that a squad of Policemen has been detailed to keep an eye upon the swindlers. Yesterday JULIA BOLAND, wife of JAMES BOLAND, a private in the California Regiment, now at Washington, was taken before Justice BENNAN by Officer BOCKSTAVER, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. She had for a long time been drawing $3 50 per week from the Eighteenth Ward Relief Committee, and $3 from the Seventeenth Ward Committee, and is said to have thus fraudulently obtained about $46. She was locked up for her dishonesty.

MALICIOUS ATTEMPT TO THROW A HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TRAIN INTO THE WATER.—Two policemen of the Twenty-third Precinct found a "sleeper," or log, lying across the Hudson River Railroad track, near One-hundred-and-Fourth-street, last night, just prior to the appearance of the express-train from Albany, due at Chambers-street at 11¾ P. M. The discovery of the obstruction doubtless prevented a serious loss of life, as the train was full, and the cars most certainly would have been thrown into the river. Notice was forwarded to the Company, that the engineers of the trains going out might be on their guard against the miscreants.

CHARGED WITH FELONIOUSLY SHOOTING.—JOSEPH KNOUTH, a German, 70 years of age, was arrested by Officer COAKLEY, of the Twenty-third Precinct, on Friday evening, charged with having shot a lad named EDWARD SMITH, who was stealing apples from an orchard at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street, East River. The prisoner had charge of the orchard, and having lost his patience with the urchins in the neighborhood, who were constantly taking the fruit, he fired at SMITH with a shot-gun, hitting him in the back, but not doing serious injury. Justice VAN VOORHIS, of the Fourth District Court, held KNOUTH in bail of $1,000 to answer.

FIRE IN A LAMP STORE.—A fire occurred about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, in the store of CHARLES RICHMAN, dealer in lamps and camphene, No. 256 Grand-street, whose stock was damaged thereby to the extent of $300. Mr. RICHMAN was insured for $4,000, in the following companies, equally: Williamsburgh City, Brooklyn, Rutgers, Pacific, JONATHAN WILT, of Second-avenue, owned the building, which is damaged to the amount of $50; insured in the Broadway Company. It is thought that the fire was caused by phosphorous.

A LITTLE GIRL DROWNED.—JOSEPHINE SEERPENNING, a girl aged 10 years, from Rondout, N. Y., was drowned on Friday afternoon, at the foot of West Forty-third-street. Her parents lived on a barge lying at the dock, and the child went upon the pier to fish. While thus engaged she must have fallen into the water, and a short time afterwards her body was hauled to the surface by a man who was fishing, and whose hook caught in her dress. An inquest resulted in a verdict of "accidentally drowned."

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Officer CHARLES S. SMITH, of the Steamboat and Railroad Police Squad, attempted to get upon one of the Hudson River Railroad cars on Friday evening, while it was in motion, in Tenth-avenue, near Twenty-seventh-street, and slipping from the platform one of his feet was dreadfully crushed by the wheel. He was removed to his house, and a surgeon rendered him assistance.

A DOMICILIARY VISIT.—The house of GEORGE SCHILLO, No. 82 Spring-street, having long been offensive to persons living in the neighborhood, in consequence of the degraded character of its occupants, was visited by the police on Friday evening, and the persons found therein were marched to the Station-house. Yesterday morning eight of the prisoners (women) were sent to the Penitentiary, and SCHILLO was detained for a hearing at some future time.

THEFT OF A HORSE AND WAGON.—A horse and wagon belonging to Mr. DAVID LUDLUM, of No. 377½ Water-street, valued in the aggregate at $150, was stolen on Friday. Yesterday, Officer MASON, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested JOHN LEARY, a hatter, on a charge of being the thief, and Justice KELLY committed him. The prisoner admitted having taken the property when he was drunk, but he did not intend to keep it.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL to Sept. 13, 1861:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Sept. 6	175	156	331
Admitted to Sept. 6	27	41	68
Discharged, cured or relieved	30	21	61
Died	1	3	4
Remaining at date	171	173	344

Males, 316; Females, 28.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A counterfeit Three-dollar bill on the Hampton Bank, Mass., was passed by two boys named THOMAS MCCLURE and WM. GLEASON, on Friday evening, at the store of JAMES BRENNAN, corner of Seventy-fourth-street and Second-avenue. The lads were arrested, and Alderman FARLEY committed them.

DEATH FROM FALL.—WILLIAM VAUGHAN, a longshoreman, living at No. 410 Water-street, fell down stairs, on Wednesday night, while intoxicated, and received injuries which resulted in his death on Friday night. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest upon his body. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 30 years of age.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—As will be seen by advertisement, the Postmaster of this City has received an ample supply of the new postage stamps, and holders of the old stamps are allowed six days in which to exchange them, commencing to-morrow.

COTTON.—The steamer *Westchester*, JONES, which arrived Saturday morning from Providence, brought on freight one hundred and eleven bales cotton.

The McManus Obsequies.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at 10 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, Mr. JOHN O'MAHONY in the Chair.

Mr. E. L. CAREY reported that the California delegation, Capt. M. C. SMITH and JEREMIAH KAVANAGH, Esq., who arrived from California with the body of Mr. T. B. MCMANUS, on Friday evening, were at the Astor House; whereupon, on motion, Mr. E. L. CAREY, Judge CONNOLLY and Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN were appointed a Committee to wait upon those gentlemen and conduct them to the meeting room, in order that the Committee might formally receive them.

Mr. E. L. CAREY then read a letter from the Very Rev. WM. STARRS, D. D., Vicar-General, in which the Committee was recommended to adhere to their original intention of temporarily placing the remains in the mortuary chapel at Cavalry Cemetery, instead of one of the private vaults of the Cathedral, as proposed at a previous meeting. The Rev. gentleman also requested that the remains should be brought to the Cathedral on Monday (to-morrow) morning, at or before ten o'clock. This arrangement will be merely temporary, and no particular ceremony will be observed in taking the remains from the steamer. The grand display will take place on the day the remains will be placed on board the steamer to go to Ireland.

Judge CONNOLLY said he would favor placing the body in the vaults of the Cathedral, as it would be inconvenient to pursue any other cause.

Mr. WM. L. COLE said he had had an interview with the Archbishop, and His Grace thought that it would be inadvisable, in any case, to place the body in the vaults of the Cathedral; such a proceeding could not be permitted.

The Committee appointed to meet the California delegation then proceeded to the Astor House, and on their return appeared with the gentlemen in question, Mr. E. L. CAREY then introduced the delegation, when the Chairman delivered an extended address, welcoming them to New-York. He concluded by saying that it was the "earnest prayer of himself and his colleagues that the solemn and holy rites in which they were about to participate, would be, to them an eternal covenant and bond of love, and hope, and faith in the freedom of Ireland."

Capt. M. C. SMITH appropriately responded, and exhibited a watch which had been presented to the late Mr. MCMANUS by the people of Ireland, as a tribute to his patriotism. He next delivered the following letter to the Committee:

To the McManus Funeral Committee, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: On behalf of the Irishmen of the State of California, and the adjacent territories, as well as in conformity to the wish of the Irish people, we have sent to your care, in the charge of Messrs. JEREMIAH KAVANAGH and M. C. SMITH, the body of our deceased brother, TERENCE B. MCMANUS, who departed this life upon the 15th day of January, 1861, in the City of San Francisco, State of California. In the performance of this solemn duty, we announce to you that a prompt and patriotic response in aid of the enterprise was met and seconded by the whole Irish people, assuring us that the friends of Ireland are numerous on the shores of the Pacific. Friends of the Empire State, we transmit to you a precious legacy, the body of one, who, witnessing the degradation of his native land, which had been for centuries trodden beneath the heel of the robber of nations, England, determined, in connection with his co-patriots to meet that robber on the field, there to test her right to rob, plunder, and root out from the soil of Ireland, the Irish people. In that struggle he and his co-patriots failed, but their principles triumphed, and the scattered people of Ireland to this day indorsed the cause which they espoused, and are ready and willing to pledge their lives, their fortunes and their honor to raise their country to that position amongst the nations of the earth, which God and nature intended she should occupy.

Our delegates are instructed to cooperate with you, and the Nationalists of Ireland in all things which may affect our native land.

Trusting, gentlemen, that union may prevail in your councils, and caution and calmness in your acts in the safe deposit of the body of our deceased brother in a grave in the Irish soil, and that the nation which receives his remains shall show to the world her capacity for freedom.

We remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

RICHARD F. RYAN,
Secretary EX. Committee.

On motion of Mr. JOHN MCGRATH, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to wait upon Archbishop HUGHES, in relation to the performance of a solemn requiem mass on Monday morning, viz.: Col. Thomas Francis Meagher, Hon. Michael Connolly, Messrs. Wm. L. Cole, Michael Phelan and Hon. Bartholomew O'Connor.

The Committee returned at five o'clock, and reported that they had seen the Archbishop, and His Grace said that there would be a solemn requiem mass at 10½ o'clock on Monday morning. With regard to the remains being deposited in a vault, there would be no objection if one could be obtained, but the Archbishop would recommend the removal to Calvary Cemetery, as the quietude of the Cathedral might be disturbed by the crowds which would doubtless collect around the sacred edifice.

It was reported that notwithstanding the promise of Mr. ALLEN, the agent of the steamer, to give the Committee all facilities, and that he would permit the body to remain on board, yet it had been taken out and placed in a shed on the wharf. Such conduct on the part of the agent, in breaking faith with the Committee, was looked upon as most equivocal.

Mr. JOHN KANE was, on motion, appointed to wait on the Messrs. O'GRADY, of the Stevens House, and ascertain if they would permit the body to remain in the hotel, under a guard of honor of four men, until Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Mr. KANE having performed the duty, returned and reported that the reply was in the affirmative. The body was accordingly directed to be removed thither, and the Executive Committee were directed to assemble at the Stevens House at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, for the purpose of escorting the remains to the Cathedral. The military guard of honor will assemble at the same time and place.

The Committee will meet again at the Astor House this (Sunday) evening at 5 o'clock.

The following order has been issued by Acting Col. NUGENT, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment:

HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., New York, Sept. 14, 1861.

The officers and members of this regiment notified in general order No. 1, will assemble at the Essex Market drill-room on Monday, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock A. M., to escort the remains of our late distinguished and gallant countrymen, T. B. MCMANUS.

By order of Lieut.-Col. ROBERT NUGENT, Commanding Sixty-ninth Regiment.

JOHN MCKEON, Adjutant.

Our Distinguished Visitors.

The Prince DE JOINVILLE, though absent from the Brevoort House the greater part of yesterday, received numerous calls from prominent and influential citizens, French and American, and from officers of the Brazilian corvette now at anchor in the North River. In the afternoon, he was the recipient of a magnificent basket of flowers, most tastefully arranged, the initials of his name being inserted around the edge of the basket in yellow berries. It was the gift of some lady whose name the messenger very properly declined to give any one but the Prince.

In the afternoon, accompanied by his son and one of his suite, he left for a flying visit to Newport, *via* the Fall River Line, and will probably return on Tuesday or Wednesday.

The Prince has expressly stated that he has come to this country simply as a private gentleman, and studiously avoids everything like public display, in evidence of which he dines invariably at the *table d'hôte*, with the other guests of the hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—There were 144 deaths in the city during the week ending last night, classified as follows: Men 25, women 16, boys 58, girls 45. Adults 41, children 103; males 83, females 61. Colored persons 1.

DISEASES—Abscess, Bright's disease of kidneys, bleeding from stomach, brain, cancer, casualties, diptheria, dropsy in the head, do. ovaries, drowned, remittent fever, fracture, heart, inflammation of stomach, do. throat, liver, malformation, old age, premature birth, small-pox, ulceration of bowels, unknown—one each, burned, congestion of lungs, croup, debility, (adult) dropsy, nervous fever, typhoid fever, hydroc